INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 83. BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 6 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI TALAO.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY ! GRAND DOUBLE VARIETY PROGRAMME—VARIETY AND PICTURE—Both together ! The mighty

KONSTANTE and ANNA SMITH THE STRONGEST MAN AND WOMAN OF THE WORLD Performing their various amazing wonderful

HERCULEAN FEATS of strength and daring, such as you have never before witnessed ! They will perform TO-MORROW SATURDAY and on SUNDAY in the 5-15, 7, 10-30 P.M. (S T.) Shows only; while from MONDAY to FRIDAY they will perform in the 7 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.) Shows only with this variety will also be screened a splendid thrilling

FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

"TWENTY-ONE"

Featuring the daring popular star

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

A Picture for all lovers—whether of six—sixteen or sixty years of age !

A GRAND DOUBLE TREAT YOU SHOULD NOT MISS TO SEE ON ANY ACCOUNT !

COMMENCING TO-MORROW : SATURDAY.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	15 ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg.- "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th March	6th April
Indus Maru ..	9th April	19th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th April	31st April
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 356.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepora	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
S. DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.'
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among NDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE **EAST & WEST** INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several New attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

THOSE
Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of
Kamshastra
A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21997.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

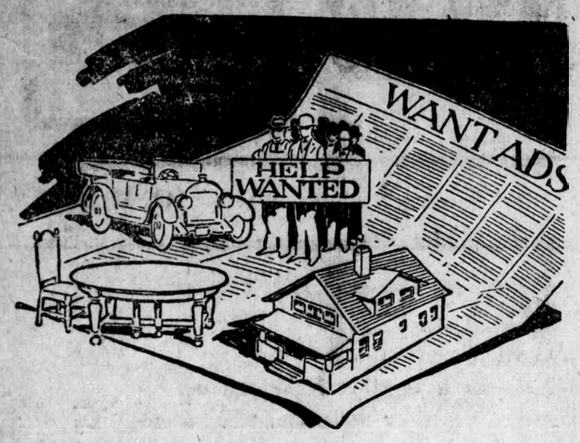
Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.
The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,8.0
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,1.0

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.
Prospectus and Forms, please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH : Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56



Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts. every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI. Elice Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A R814

WANTED—CANDIDATES for telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anna stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
A R667

WANTED— A fast and experienced Typist, speed forty words. Rolling stones and inexperienced lads need not apply. Attendance 9-30 to 7-30. Interview DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., 249, Hornby Road, between 12-30 and 4-30 on Saturday with testimonials.
A 30227

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.—WANTED competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Visnagar Maternity Home in Kadi District, Salary Rs. 80—7/3—120 p. m. Free quarters. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.

WANTED SALES AGENTS in every district to book orders and sales for Fancy and General Goods. Pay Rs. 30 per month with establishment charges, and commission on Sales. Cash Security Rs. 200, on the stock entrusted. Apply for terms. The ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Malleswaram. P. O. (Bangalore)
A 30193

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE British Nationality for India required by British Firm. Knowledge of Cycle and Motor Accessory trades. Must have had Indian experience. One holding other representations outside above trades preferred. Expenses and commission basis only. Write Box 280, c/o Roy Hardy, Ltd., 49, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, England

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified LADY APOTHECARIES with Maternity and Child Welfare experience for the post of a full time LADY DOCTOR in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Salary Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. Applications should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Commission, by the 15th April 1928.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMARNATH, B.A., LL.B. Solan (near Simla).

WANTED experienced LADY DOCTOR for Baria State service. Pay Rs. 200—20-400. See personally PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sunnymore, Pedder Road, Bombay, between 9 to 11 a.m.

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PUROSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application. TO

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET— GROUND FLOOR 31, NEW Marine Lines. Apply on premises or Telephone No. 21806.
C R818

FOR SALE.

USEFUL and Artistic Aluminium and German Silver ware, embroidered satin and velvet dresses at RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALA, Moti Bazar Bombay.

RENOWNED Dodge Bros. Motor Cars and Graham Bros. Trucks at the BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a dainty bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 9767

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE SOLE AGENCY of Messrs. D. J. CADDIE & CO., with the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., has been TERMINATED as from the 4th April, 1928.

By Order of the Directors,
F. L. McAFEE,
Secretary.
R819

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE ON PULGAON-ARVI RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 9th instant, 370 Up Mixed will leave Arvi at 20-30 instead of 0-40 and arrive Pulgaon at 22-10. For detailed timings at intermediate stations see corrected Sheet Time Tables at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th April, 1928.
30230

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary LADY PRINCIPAL for the Girls' High School, Bankipore on Rs. 400 a month for about 4 months from July, 1928. Only persons holding high qualifications and having previous experience in similar posts need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction. Bihar and Orissa, Patna not later than the 21st April, 1928.

E. DAWSON,
Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.
Patnay 31st March 1928.
30224.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SPEND YOUR LEAVE IN THE HILLS!

REDUCED RETURN FARES

1ST and 2ND CLASS

TO

KASHMIR SIMLA
NAINI TAL MUSSOORIE
MOUNT ABU

FAST THROUGH TRAINS.

30135

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act XXIII of 1866

and

In the matter of the Trust created by the last Will and Testament of KHADIZABIBI, widow of Haji Badruddin Jitekar, of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED ENUS MAHOMED ISMAIL HAFIZ, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his next friend Hassankhan Ahmedkhan Deshmukh, of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 27th day of March, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instant of Petitioner abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji in the following property of the abovenamed deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8397, New Survey No. 3820, Cadastral Survey No. 1232 of Byculla Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 144 and Street No. 102.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th day of May, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.

EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
30226

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Smart throughly honest and patriotic, HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS of the following description.

(1) One SECRETARY.
(2) Two CLERKS.
(3) Four TABLE BOYS.
(4) Four DRESSING BOYS.
(5) Four MOTOR DRIVERS.

2. Each will get pay according to abilities which will be ascertained on personal interview.

3. No. 1 and 2 must be well versed with English and must know typewriting and book-keeping.

4. No. 3 and 4 and 5 must know a little English at least and must understand Hindi well.

Please apply to PRINCE DHAIRYASHILRAO.

KUNJ,
Baroda, 3rd April, 1928.
30223

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BULSAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Bai Ayeshabai vs. A. M. K. Dehlvi and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th April, sell by Public Auction at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises behind Bulsar Station, a lot of valuable furniture, such as cabinets, phonograph, clock, time-pieces, cupboards, almyrahs, arm and without arm chairs, double and single bedsteads, marble top and writing tables, meat-safes, dining tables, musical instruments, one Milner's safe on stand, utensils, teapoys, "Renault" and "Overland" motor-cars, one victoria, one dog-carts.

One lot of bricks about 50,000, one lot iron bars weighing about 8 tons, lying in Khatriwadi House, and 35 wooden beams lying in the open land at Beetar Road, will also be sold near Bulsar Station at the same time.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH APRIL, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT "NEPEAN LODGE", NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable and handsome household furniture, mahoganised teak and blackwood furniture, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, cabinets, marble top pier tables, rich carpets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, rich Chinaware, drawing room suites, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Flora Sassoon.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Building Leases for 999 Years of two very valuable Plots of Municipal Land, one at the Junction of Apollo Street and Dalal Street, opposite the Share Bazar, and the other at the Junction of Medows Street and Dalal Street.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1928, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the right to lease the following valuable building plot:—

A piece of land comprising an area of 1,238 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, and bounded on the East by Apollo Street, on the South and West by Dalal Street, and on the North by Hummam Street.

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INDIAN REVIEW

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21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA@ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..		
	MOLDAVIA ..	from Aden ..	16, 49
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,572
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
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1928		
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3rd May	DUMRA ..	8,441
4th June	MANORA ..	7,783

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1928			
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25th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd May	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits. China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
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25th June	† KHYBERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
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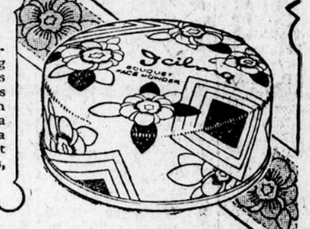

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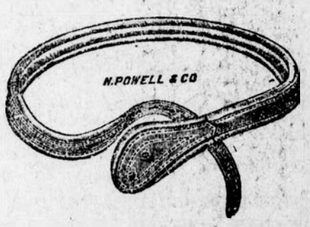

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PRESS COMBINES

COMMONS ON THEIR DANGER

PLEA FOR MAINTAINING INDEPENDENT ORGANS

LONDON, April 5.

Consolidation of the Press into the hands of powerful syndicates was discussed in the House of Commons when the House agreed, without division, to a private member's motion declaring that the maintenance of independent organs for the dissemination of news was vital for the preservation of the standard of public life and the consolidation into syndicates, and some devices employed by those syndicates to extend circulation of their newspapers were contrary to public interests.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

CASE OF SOAP EXAMINED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Maneklal Vakil, one of the Secretaries of the Committee appointed to form a Boycott League, rightly asks propagandists to examine the figures of each article before recommending the boycott of it, on the mere ground that it is British. He has himself done so in the case of cloth. He seems, however, to overdo his point when he says that "it will take time to adjust the increased demand and if the boycott induces a large mass to limit its sources of supply without curtailing its demand or increasing local production, the prices will be raised both by the merchants as well as manufacturers." He appears to assume that there will all at once be such tremendous propaganda in a short time, that the result he is afraid of, will be forced on us.

Here is an examination of the figures of one of the articles of daily use, viz., soap. In the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, soap worth Rs. 1,34,85,437; Rs. 1,59,27,914 and Rs. 1,54,09,431 was imported into India from the United Kingdom and foreign countries put together. It includes household and laundry soap, toilet soap and other sorts. The division between the United Kingdom and other countries is as follows:—For the year 1925, Rs. 1,25,75,290 and Rs. 9,10,147; for the year 1926, Rs. 1,45,36,033 and Rs. 13,91,881; and for the year 1927, Rs. 1,40,24,501 and Rs. 13,84,930. Roughly speaking, therefore, imports from non-British countries are one-tenth worth of the British. If, we examine the export figures from India to other countries, we find that no soap leaves Indian shores. I have no means just at present to ascertain the indigenous production. But, it must be considerable and the tendency in the increase of this product is discernible to one who cares to see. Godrej, Diamond, Mysore are only some of the names of the Swadeshi pioneers in this business. These firms have placed the best kind of material on the market and it is not dearer than foreign or British. At least in the case of high-class and educated people, soap has become a necessity of life, and the Boycott Committee may just see its way to recommend the use of Swadeshi soap to all city people, students in particular who consume a considerable quantity. I remember to have read somewhere some time back that the Godrej Company is going to increase its plant and fit up new machinery for very large scale production of soap, when they will find it possible to cheapen prices also. Exact figures of local and indigenous production may be ascertained from, I think, the department of industries, in every province of India. Will the Boycott League take this up and make it possible for people to make up their mind to shut out 1.25 crore worth of imports from Britain?

I propose to examine the cases of several other articles of daily use.—Yours, etc.,

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

FORGED HARDY MSS.

TRADE IN SPURIOUS TEXTS.

A trade in forgeries of Thomas Hardy manuscripts has already begun. The spurious texts are manufactured for export to America. but are also being offered in England.

One example, a poem, which passed through a London saleroom, is denounced by Mr. S. C. Cockerell, Hardy's literary executor, as "an impudent forgery."

Although Thomas Hardy has only been dead five weeks, an active trade in the MSS and letters of the great novelist and poet has already commenced. Prospective buyers have been warned that in most instances these documents are forged, and collectors must exercise great caution in demanding proof of authenticity.

These forgeries. like those which purported a year or two ago to be in the handwriting of Shelley, Byron and Keats, are mainly manufactured for exportation to America, but they are also being offered to the unwary to this country.

The trade in spurious manuscripts has now reached such proportions that, unless something is done to stop it, the pleasant amusement of book collecting will be seriously endangered.

IN A SALE ROOM.

One Hardy forgery is stated to have passed through a London sale room a week or ago. and was bought by a collector, who sought to have it rebound by Riviere and Son, of Heddon Street, who specialise in beautiful bindings of rare books and manuscripts.

Mr. Calkin, head of the firm, stated that one recent forgery was of a Hardy poem. "It was bought by one of my clients", he said, "at a price which was not excessive had it been genuine. He brought it to me, well pleased with his bargain, and when I first examined it I also believed it to be genuine, and advised him to have it bound.

"IMPUDENT FORGERY."

"My suspicions were faintly aroused by one or two things, however, and I consulted Mr. T. J. Wise, an authority on Hardy manuscripts, and Hardy's literary executor, Mr. Sydney Carlyle Cockerell.

"Mr. Cockerell pronounced the document to be an impudent forgery. It is still in my charge, and I have advised the owner to tear it up. He may decide to have it bound as a curiosity, but I am able to declare quite definitely that it will never be used for commercial purposes."

DECEPTION OBVIOUS.

Mr. Cockerell, who has been a director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, since 1908, and its Marlay Curator since 1913, discussing this forgery with a "Sunday Times" representative at Cambridge recently, said in his opinion the deception was obvious.

"As soon as the document was in my hands I knew that it was a fake", he added. "This poem is so far the only spurious effort that has been given to me for examination, and I dismiss it as an impudent piece of work."

Macmillan and Co., Hardy's publishers, the "Sunday Times" understands, are aware that efforts are being made by literary ghouls to exploit the market interest in Hardy's manuscripts, increased, as is natural at the moment, because of the recent death of the great novelist and are making careful inquiries on their own account.

"Something is in the air about Hardy forgeries", said Mr. William Macmillan", "but we can make no definite statement at the moment."

WATERMARK TEST.

Traffic in forged manuscripts, both in this and other countries, is considerable, Lord Nelson's letters have perhaps received more attention from forgers than anything else.

Although the actual handwriting may be copied most carefully, the fakers often reveal their work in other ways. The paper used has in some cases been found to have a watermark later than the date of Nelson's death.

Dickens and Thackeray forgeries have also found their way into salerooms before they have been found to be spurious.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

STEADY MARKET—PRICES ROSE 16 POINTS—WEATHER FORECAST FAVOURABLE—LONG LIQUIDATION DEPRESSED PRICES 18 POINTS—PARTIAL RECOVERY—FUTURES 1 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 4.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 11 points and improved further 5 points on scattered buying. The improvement was maintained for a considerable time when prices suddenly declined on favourable forecast inducing long liquidation. Prices showed an easing tendency and the improvement was wiped off and recorded a decline of 2 points below previous close. At the decline little covering by shorts resulted in a partial recovery and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot prices closed unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market was comparatively quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot prices remained unaltered.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market was comparatively steady until closing when suddenly declined on favourable Western Belt forecast, but later however recovered partially on covering."

"The official weather report issued to-day states that progress in Texas during the week was poor. Good rains generally are badly needed."

From New York:—"Government weather report considered favourable except Texas, where rain is badly needed; drought relieved in some sections to-day. Market is quiet and fairly steady; there is no disposition to sell."

Munds and Winslow:—"Temperorily irregular. Expect ultimately higher market. Favour purchases on all reactions".

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America dated 4th inst.:—

Favourable weather and pre-Holiday liquidation.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 4.

Previous Close:—19.16.
10 a.m.:—19.27 plus .11 Opening.
10-56 a.m.:—19.32 plus .16 Highest.
11 a.m.:—19.31 plus .15.
12 noon:—19.25 plus .09.
2-27 p.m.:—19.14 —.02 Lowest.
3 p.m.:—19.19 plus .03 Close.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	19.30 plus .02
July	19.19 plus .03
October	18.93 plus .01
December	18.81 plus .05
January	18.74 plus .02
Middling Spot	19.80 —

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	19.02 —.03
July	18.93 —.02
Middling Spot	19.35 —

New York, April 4.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	19.41
July	19.31
October	19.04

New York, Noon Call:—

May	19.35
July	19.25
October	18.97

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

May	19.12
July	18.93
October	18.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	31,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 4.

Demand Bills 487.93

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 4-4-28	7423000	11923000
,, Yesterday do	14000	25000
Exports to date do	5772000	9060000
Stock at Ports 30-3-28	1792000	2384000
,, Interior Towns do	864000	983000
,, Liverpool 30-3-28	853000	1348000
Visible Supply 30-3-28	4585000	6390000
Quantity in Sight do	12471000	16965000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 50|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Buyers April-May 52|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Sellers April 52|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|3.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 14|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|4-3|4.

LIVERPOOL.

VERY STEADY MARKET—SMALL BUSINESS—SALES. 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 2 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, April 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points against an expectation of a decline of 10 points. Prices ruled very steady and the business passing was limited in view of Easter Holidays. Further improvement was helped on good response from New York and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot sales amounted 7,000 Bales and Middling American declined 6 points to 10.90d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled quiet and closed 5 to 3 points lower and long liquidation resulted in a decline of 22 points in Egyptian futures.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 4th instant:—

(1) Heavy rains East Texas, light rains South Texas.

(2) New York Cables:—"Textiles continue fairly active, prices slightly better, feeling somewhat more cheerful. March consumption estimated around 625,000 Bales. Market seems unlikely to develop trend pending more definite crop development; but it is in a position to respond quickly to bullish news.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, 5 p.m.:—

"Weekly weather report favourable generally. Average progress planting East Belt. Texas early crop backward general rain is needed."

With regard to the theory of a large acreage on present prices, it must not be forgotten that prices of cereals in the States are as profitable to the farmer as cotton.

Whilst it is impossible to foresee this season's crop, it must be remembered that the Winter conditions have certainly not been ideal and boll-weevil scares, etc. are almost certain to make themselves felt later on.

With the technical position as it is we cannot see any material decline in prices, and are "strongly against the 'short' side." We continue to advise purchases on all dips.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Some pre-holiday liquidation, but trade continues absorb contracts."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.00	—.05
Scinde, Fine	8.20	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.40	—.05
Bengal, Good	7.80	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.00	—.05
Bengal, Fine	8.20	—.05
Oomra, Good	8.30	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.55	—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.80	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.40	—.05
Broach, Fine	9.65	—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.90	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

April	20.04	—.22
May	20.14	—.22
June	20.21	—.22
July	20.31	—.21
August	20.29	—.21
September	20.29	—.21
October	20.37	—.22
November	20.32	—.22
December	20.32	—.22
January	20.22	—.22
February	20.20	—.22
March	20.17	—.22
April	20.17	—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.80	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		10.42 —.02
May	10.35	10.38 —.02
June		10.32 —.03
July	10.25	10.27 .03
August		10.19 —.03
September		10.12 —.03
October	10.02	10.04 —.03
November		9.98 —.03
December		9.98 —.03
January	9.95	9.96 —.04
February		9.95 —.04
March	9.94	9.95 —.04
April		9.94 —.04
Middling Spot		10.90 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	50

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	20.03
T.T. Milan on London	92.41
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

BOMBAY.

Scattered Buying—Closed Steady.

Bombay, April 5.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 362 for Broach April-May delivery and improved to Rs. 363 on scattered buying. Prices ruled quiet at this level and opening Liverpool prices being steady, quotations at 4-30 p.m. at the close of the Marwari Bazaar Session were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May 362-12.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 369-8.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 336-4.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 311-8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 5.

The forward market opened at Rs. 363/ and after declining to Rs. 362/12 improved to Rs. 363/8. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	363/4
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	370
Fine MG. Oomra May	336/8
FG. MG. Bengal May	311

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

April	223.30+1.90
July	229.60+2.10
October	232.90+2.40

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 5.

Bengal 3|0 May.
Broach 363 A/M.
Broach 369 J/A.
Oomra 336 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 5.

Bengal	334	327	320	313 305
S. P.	333	326	319	312 304
Rajputana	334	327	320	313 305
Broach		382	377	370 365
P. A.		398	393	386 378
K. V.		389	384	377 372
Dholera		385	380	373 368
Kalajin.		391	386	379 374
Surat		443	438	433 428
Rajpipla		443	438	433 428
Navsari		468	463	458 453
Oomra No. 3		355	348	341 431
C. P. No. 1		380	373	366 356
C. P. No. 2		368	361	354 344
Khandesh			335	325 315 305
Muthia				320 310 300

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 5.

In full-pressed bales.

	Since 1st September. Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,859	277,360	295,543
Central India	2,669	262,913	260,184
Barsi & Nagar	2,905	261,113	181,758
Hyderabad-Gaorani	620	100,992	63,302
Berar	7,034	578,564	525,282
Central Provinces	2,548	255,193	214,096
Total Oomras	18,635	1,736,075	1,550,145
Dholera	2,391	101,028	112,742
N.-W. Provinces		62,707	53,728
Rajputana	242	38,083	39,543
Sind-Punjab	949	131,116	106,677
Broach	6,604	79,985	74,574
Coompta & Dharwar	2,629	25,159	49,636
Westerns-Northern	509	7,170	21,496
Cocanada			399
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	15	9,857	5,963
Persian	68	4,349	3,375
American	263	29,752	127,646
Egyptian & African	2,216	25,155	32,319
Comilla, Burma, & other sorts		66	51
Total	34,521	2,250,492	2,178,294

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.

1st Sept. to 29th March Yesterday.

	This year	Last year
Europe	4,503	424,044 215,480
Japan & China	7,225	619,528 1,057,770
Coast Ports	300	17,244 9,567
Up-country by Rail		62,503 69,626
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China & Japan		33,701 35,532
Total	12,028	1,157,110 1,387,975

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

	Delivery Contract Ready	Red leafy April May
Bengal Superfine	325	
Bengal Fine	320	
Bengal FG.	310	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	310	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360/62	
Nagpur Fine	360/62	
Yeotmal Fine	355/57	
Arvi Fine	355/58	
Amraoti Fine	345/47	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	
Mulkapur Fine	335/37	
Khandesh Fine	325/27	
Muthia Fine		
Muthia FG.		
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	380	
Purna FG. GS.	345	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	
Surat		+80
Navsari		+98
Broach FG.		
Broach Fine	+14	+12/3 A./May
Westerns M G.	380	—2/3
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	445	
Mitaj/Sangli	395	
Coompta Wood	400	+28 +26
Dholera		+3/4
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 5.

100 Forbes & Co. Amraoti 327
100 Forbes & Co. Akola 342
100 Sassoon J. David Mill Bhopal 360
300 Volkart Bros. Broach 379/383
500 Volkart Bros. Berar 318/325
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 282
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Hinganghat 361
500 Japan T. & Co. Berar 345/349
100 Japan T. & Co. Burhanpur 329
100 Japan T. & Co. Khandwa 325
100 Don Mill Bijapur 360
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Burhanpur 328
100 Ital India Co. Hansi 324
100 Ital India Co. Kapasin 320
100 L. K. Vashanjee Hansi 318
100 E. Spinner & Co. Ranala 276
100 C. Y. Kesha Khandwa 344/350
200 Toyomankwa Khandesh 300/305

Ready Cotton market closed on 6th, 7th and 9th for Easter Holiday.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, April 5.

Gold Ready	21 6 9
Gold Chaitra	21 6 6
Vaishakha	21 7 0
National City	21 9 0

SILVER.

Silver Ready	29 13 0
London Ready	26 1/4
London Forward	26 1/8
London and Shanghai	
Opening	2 6 15
Closing	2 6 15
New York Cent	57 6 0

	Cp.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Chitra	59/12	59/13	59/11	59/12
Vaishakha	59/10	59/11	59/10	59/10

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India and China bought. Sellers scarce. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Bank Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/32 May.
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 131.
Banks buying 60 Days 128.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136-3|4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 173 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.83 9/32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 9/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.34 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.40 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 4th inst £4-4-11 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5/16 4th inst. 26-1/4 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3/16 4th inst. 26-1/8 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-3/8 4th inst. 57 7/16 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 per cent 4th inst. 4 1/32 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/8 per cent. 4th inst. 4-1/8 per cent 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent.
cent. 3 months 5 per cent. 6 months 4-1/4 per cent. 12 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 5.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

A European Lady & a Gentleman of Bombay Admits Truth

Miss D. J. Sinclair, Kamal Mansion, Colaba, Bombay, writes:

I hereby offer my thanks to Dr. D. D. S. TANDON for my speedy recovery from Lung troubles, which several other Doctors diagnosed as "Tuberculosis" and I have taken different sorts of medicines for the past year, including injections for three months without any appreciable change.

I read in the papers about Dr. D. D. S. TANDON and immediately consulted him. I am pleased to say that only three weeks' treatment from him has made a remarkable change in me, and I find myself better in all respects, and have gained enough strength. All my alarming and troublesome symptoms altogether disappeared. Really speaking it is a marvellous change that I find within such a short period. I would highly recommend to all, suffering from any incurable disease, especially Tuberculosis of the Lungs, to consult Dr. D. D. S. TANDON immediately (Sd.) D. J. SINCLAIR, 27th March, 1928.

A European of Responsible Post, Bombay, writes:

I was suffering from very painful enlargement of auxiliary glands and was much afraid of operation. I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon who cured me without any operation in marvellous way by giving only internal medicines. I strongly recommend his treatment to all before undergoing operations. Sd.....
21st March, 1928.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,
SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATH.
Next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpatti, Bombay.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 5.

The wheat and seeds market is steady with a small business. London Linseed prices were unchanged and the local market opened quiet at unchanged prices for Linseed May at Rs. 10/7 and September at Rs. 10/12, May wheat opened at Rs 7/1/9 and September at Rs. 7/8/3. Some bears are working for a decline in Castorseeds but looking to the Stocks and present visible supply higher prices are looked for. We quote:—Wheat May Rs 7/5/9, September Rs. 7/10/3 Linesed May Rs. 10/7/0 September 10/13 Castor Seed May 9/15/0 Cotton Seed A/M. 4/13/ Groundnuts 11/7. Teelseed A/M. 9/6. Gram Punjab A/M Rs. 40/.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/12, Lowest 49/10/6, Closing 49/13/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/8, Closing 4/13/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/12. Highest 57/14, Lowest 57/11, Closing 57/13.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,681
Linseed	32,529
Rape, Rai & Mestardseeds	6,572
Gingellyseeds	2,877
Poppyseed	104
Groundnuts	15,946
Castorseed	18,344
Rice	6,741
Myrabollams	5,336
Cottonseed	38,145
Gram	5,209
Joowar	10,078
Barley	614
Bajree	868
Coal	3,111 tons

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, April 3.

Wheat Ready	4/2 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/9
Gram Jeth	3/7
Gram Ready	3/4 3/8
Barley Ready	3/1 3/2
Barley Jeth	3/3
Rapeseed Ready	6/12 7/2
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/13/6
Rapeseed Jeth	6/15/6
Gwara Ready	2/12/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 0s. 10-3|8d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £9-3-9.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-8-9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.:—
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 29|6-3|4.
Delivery Buyers Sept.-Dec. 30|7-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, April 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid April £15-11-3.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-5-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 4.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-1|8.
Copper Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £239-1|2.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/5.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/10
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-45 Rs. 105/3.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|14.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 192-4' Rs. 101/14.
Forward Rates.—17th April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market.—Quiet and dull.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 4.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-5|16
Forward	26-3|16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-5|8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £54-1|2.
Eastern Bank £7-1|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89-1|8.
Conversion Loan £77-1|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-7|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-7|8.
Consols £55-7|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1|8.

TRADE AND FINANCE

DECLINE OF RS 270 LACS IN TRADE DEMAND

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

Quietor monetary conditions are responsible for a decline in the Call rate to about 5-1|2 to 5-3|4 per cent. Considerable funds are still kept from the market by large stocks of cotton. The statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decrease in the trade demand of about Rs. 270 lacs.

Small business with steady conditions has prevailed in the gilt-edged market. The present price yields have attracted investors and 3-1|2 per cent. paper ruled steady at Rs. 75-6. Trading in shares has been brisk and cotton mill section has been distinctly easier. The miscellaneous section displayed more steadiness and Tata Iron Ordys. improved to Rs. 89. Imperial Bank shares advanced Rs. 20 to Rs. 1475.

Sterling Exchange continued steady at 15s. 31|32d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers. Sales by exporters have been moderate. In the Gold market the premium of near over forward practically disappeared in consequence of heavy arrivals and unloading by bulls. The present stock is estimated at about 3 lacs tolas. Considerable business has been ecected in silver both for near and forward, but prices have moved within the narrow range. The daily off-take has averaged 190 bars and total stocks on hand are estimated at 3,900 bars.

In the cotton market liquidation by weak bulls resulted in a decline of Rs. 9 despite a sea of cotton everywhere, there is very little for tenders against Broach hedge contract.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, April 5.

MONEY.

Quieter monetary conditions are responsible for a decline in the call rate which is now quoted at about 5-1|2 to 5-3|4 per cent. The financing of the Broach cotton continues moderate and considerable funds are still kept from the market by the present large stocks of cotton. Consequently the rate is likely to remain somewhere about its present level. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decrease in the trade demand of about Rs. 270 lacs, but this is ascribable in a measure to the large increase in other deposits which in turn have been affected by the maturing of Treasury bills last week.

It is understood the Bank has borrowed Rs. 2 crores from Government against Inland bills thus bringing the total amount so borrowed to Rs. 9 crores. This has probably been necessary in order that requirements for financing crop movements and trade, especially over the holiday period, may be met. It is expected that this additional borrowing will be shortly retired. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 5-3|4 per cent., two to three months 5-1|4 to 5-1|2 per cent. and six months 4-1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 30th March 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 112.21 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 11,67,49,000 as compared with Rs. 18.89 crores at this time last year. Government securities have increased by Rs. 61.72 lacs. Loan are down by Rs. 84.52 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 34.44 lacs and Rs. 1.36 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 80.13 lacs to Rs. 4.91 crores probably due to the end of the month requirements and other deposits have increased by Rs. 224.29 lacs to Rs. 73.08 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.60, an increase of 1.09 per cent. over last week. The bank rate stands unchasged at 7 per cent.

Small business with steady conditions has prevailed in the gilt-edged market. The present price yields have attracted more investors especially since six months Treasury bills have been discontinued. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper kept steady at Rs. 75-6 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-4. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102-6. 5-1|2 per cent Bonds 1928 were placed at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104-4 and 1932 at Rs. 105-14. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unaltered at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 87-9 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-9.

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett arrived in Bombay this week prior to his departure from India. His going is viewed by the whole commercial community with deep regret occasioned by the remembrance of his great services to the finances of this country. It is sincerely hoped that he will continue to cherish his sympathetic interest in India's welfare regardless of whatever new fields may call him.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued steady with no alteration in rates at 1s. 5-31|32d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers. Sales by exporters have been moderate, but the enquiry for remittances has been light Bills have appeared in the Calcutta market and the tone there has been good. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 21st April 1s. 5-31|32d; 21st April to middle May 1s. 5-15|16d.; 15th May to end September 1s. 5-29|32d.; October|November 1s. 5-15|16d. and December 1s. 5-31|32.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at about Dol. 4.88-1|4 during the week. French francs, the Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 124.01, 34.95 and 92.40 respectively.

GOLD.

Ready opened easy in consequence of heavy arrivals and unloading by bulls. The premium of near over forward practically disappeared. At the lower prices a demand reappeared with the result that the ready rate closed at the opening price of Rs. 21-7-0, after having touched a low of Rs. 21-6-6 per tola. The volume of trading for both near and forward has improved this week. Premium conditions increased the daily off-take to about 20,000 tolas. Shipments railed up-country off-set to a large degree the heavy arrivals and the present figure of stocks is estimated at about 3 lacs tolas. The quotation for gold in London improved from 84.11-1|4d. to 84s. 11-1|2d. Sovereign rates were virtually unchanged at Rs. 13-7-0 for ready and Rs. 13-7-3 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 10th April settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 5th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £60,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £159,600. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 97,68,322 in bar and coin.

SILVER:

Considerable business has been effected in silver both for near and forward, but in spite of this, prices have moved within the narrow range of some four annas per 100 tolas. American continued to figure as a seller and sales this week have been on an even larger scale, while minor covering by China banks has been the only indication of activity from that quarter. According to recent advices, conditions in Shanghai have assumed a more steady tone. The daily offtake has averaged some 190 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at about 3,900 bars. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai declined to 2s. 6-7|8d. during the week but closed at 2s. 7d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-7|16d. and 26-1|4d. for ready and 26-1|4d. and 26-1|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 59-11 for ready and 10th April settlement and Rs. 59-13 and Rs. 59-9 for 10th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £132,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1316 bars and Rs. 256,185 in coin.

SHARES:

Trading in shares has been brisk during the period under report. The cotton mill section has been distinctly easier and prices in general are off.

The miscellaneous section displayed more steadiness and, despite some recessions during the week, prices are on the whole better than last week. Tata Iron Ordys. improved to Rs. 89, while Defds receded slightly to Rs. 318|12. Hydros declined from Rs. 1160 to 1150, while Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 760 to Rs. 770. Bombay Burma Trading shares and Tramway shares kept steady at Rs. 841-4 and Rs. 153|2. Cement shares were almost unchanged Bundis being quoted at Rs. 23.

Bank shares steadied during the week. Imperial Banks advancing from Rs. 1455 to Rs. 1475 and contributories from Rs. 355 to Rs. 367|8. Other shares are comparatively unchanged.

COAL MARKET.

During the week under report, a fair quantity of Northern Navigation coal ex S. S. Beligiade is sold at 26/6 sh. per ton c.i.f. alongside the steamer. A quantity of about 2000 tons of Deshargurh Coal from the forward steamers is sold at Rs. 16/2 per ton c.i.f. weighed and delivered into buyers' lighters alongside the steamer. Also a fair quantity of Deshargurh ex S. S. Hakuho Maru has changed hands at Rs. 16/4 per ton c.i.f. One hold of 1400 tons Burnside Coal ex S. S Larpool is also sold at 26/ sh. c.i.f A steamer for April shipment from Calcutta to Bombay for Bengal Coal is reported fixed at Rs. 7/12 per ton, the tonnage being scarce for April. The market is being revived, as it appears from the business and the inquiry.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream.

S. S. Sue Maru Victoria/Baraboni Rombay Port Trust.

S. S. Hakuho Maru Desh./Seep. From Andrew Yule & Co.

Steamrs expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

7-4-28 S. S. Lord Londonderry Welsh at Jurga N. R. Nazir & Sons

8-4-28 S. S. Swarton Witbank Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

9-4-28 S. S. Larpool Burnside Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.

10-4-28 S. S. Bellglade Northern Navigation Choonilal Girdharilal Co.

15-4-28 S. S. Balgown Deshargarh Andrew Yule & Co.

S. S. Sadbury Durban Navigation Choonilal Harilal & Co.

S. S. Largolow Northern Navigation Choonilal Girdharilal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F. Ex-Seales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation	26/6 sh Rs. 19/
Durban Navigation	25/6 sh. Rs. 18/12
Burnside Natal	26/ sh. Rs. 19/
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/4 Rs. 17/8
Victoria Baraboni	Rs. 15/12
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 16/ Rs. 17/4
Bnayatarh	Rs. 15/4

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

Mrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	10i 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	90 10 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	99 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	6 12 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 1 0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21 12 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 5 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks Corpn.	134 10 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71 0 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	94 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 0 0
National Bank of India Ltd	54 10 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 17 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	82 10 0
Southern Punjabu Railway (Ord.) Stock)	204 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	91 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	103 0 0
Lar Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102 10 0

Remarks:—Market—Firm.
Andhra Valleys XD £3/15.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 5.

The Market has ruled steady during the week under review evidencing very narrow fluctuations of about 2 Annas per cwt. both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/5 and Rs. 15/4 for Ready Sugar, Rs. 9/15 and Rs. 9/13 for March, Rs. 10/6 and Rs. 10/2 for April. Rs. 9/11 and Rs. 9/10 for June, Rs 9/10-1/2 and Rs. 9/9 for July/Sept and 9/12 and Rs. 3/11 for Oct/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of Java Sugar per S. S. Begum and S. S. India, are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Java Sugs.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.

Ready Rs

Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Begum Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

S. S. India Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 9/14-1/2 per cwt FBH.

" April Rs. 10/5 per cwt FBH

" June Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt FBH

" July/Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

" Octo/Dec. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH

Jamnagar C.I.F.:—

Shipment March Rs. 10/1-1/2 per cwt FBH.

" April Rs. 10/7 per cwt FBH.

" June Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.

" July/Sept. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.

" Octo/Dec. Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH

Tone —Steady.

With good demand for ready Sugar and steadier advices from Java our market ruled steady and prices have been advanced by 2 annas per cwt all round. There was little enquiry for New crops and business reported was very small chiefly to speculators. Fair quantity changed hands in White Javas March at Rs. 9/14/0 to Rs. 10/0/0 April at Rs. 10/3/0 to Rs 10/5/0 and June to December at Rs. 9/10/0 to Rs. 9/12/0 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good demand for ready Sugars and good business done for New crop Javas.

Java reported an easier market for Old crop and steadier in New crop Sugars, prices for ready after touching 16.75 guilders declined to 16.37 guilders while New crop business has been done in large quantity at 15.25 guilders American Terminals reported highest on the 2nd inst. quoting 2.92 3.92 and 3.08 for July/Septefber and Decembe and reported lowest on the 4th, inst. quoting 2.85, 8.95 and 3.01 for same positions London Terminals reported highest on the 2nd inst. quoting 16/3s, 12/5-1/4s. and 16/3-3/4s. for May, August and October and reported lowest on the 4th inst. quoting 16/s., 16/2-1/4s. and 16/3/4s. for same position.

The following aee the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO ready Rs. 15/2/0 sh. 15/ F B Harbour stocks 170,000 Bags.

" March Rs. 9/15/0 sh. 15/ F B Harbour.

" April Rs. 10/4/0 sh. 15/4 F B Harbour.

" June Rs. 9/11/0 sh. 14/7 F B Harbour.

" July/Sept. Rs. 9/10/0 sh. 14/5 F B Harbour.

" Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/10/6 sh. 14/6-1/2 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Begum with 51,000 Bags Java Sugars.

S. S. India with 8,000 Bags Java Sugars.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st March 1928.

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Ayents, iBills payable, etc.	18,39,56,339
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,87,39,000
	23,94,95,000
ASSETS:	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,24,09,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,27,67,000
Bills Discounted	1,85,71,000
Bank Premises	55,93,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,43,85,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,57,70,000
	23,94,95,000

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICA:—

Since our last report cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow scalping range and show a small decline of 17 points in New York July Contract.

Looking ahead there is nothing in sight to disturb the equipoise of the market unless the unfavourable weather in Texas becomes exceedingly dry.

The weather reports indicate rather unfavourable conditions in some parts of Texas and Oklahoma, where droughty conditions still remain unrelieved and absence of rains with warmer weather induce considerable buying enthusiasm. The speculative activity which reflects this belief is an augury of what may be expected when the real crop scarce is in sight sequelling for a great advance in cotton.

for dry goods, a crop much larger than the

Meantime it is becoming increasingly evident that even with unfavourable demand one just marketed will be required to statisfy the needs.

The world's takings of American cotton for dry goods, a crop much largre than the for the season upto last Friday night were 11357000 bales. This indicates a total of about 15-1/2 million bales for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1928. We shall therefore need a crop of about 15-1/2 million bales next year.

There is nothing in the recent crop reports official or unofficial, to justify the expectation of a bumper crop as the acreage increase is estimated at about 6 per cent. The size of the crop largely depends upon weather than the acreage, and so far weather experienced all over the cotton growing belts is far from excellent.

We adhere to our opinion of buying cotton on all dips

BOMBAY:—

Nervous liquidation by weak bulls resulted in a decline of Rs. 9/ in the price of Broach April/May contract which is quoted to-day at Rs. 363/.

Stocks in the local market are steadily increasing and are likely to reach a total of a million bales. Japan had been a reluctant buyer on account of local prices remaining unduly high throughout the most part of the season. As a result of overdoings of speculative activities, the market is suffering from large stocks and contract prices are now quoted atleast Rs. 10/ below than spots despite slow demand.

In this connection we recall what we mentioned in our previous report that owing to inferior quality of our Indian Cotton, scarcity of nice cotton command premiums over forward contracts and we have a sea of cotton everywhere but very little to tender.

It will be sometime before the local markets gets out from the present dead-lock but in view of potential demand and steady falling off the receipts, we prefer long side of the market and advise purchases on all breaks.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 25.861 inches (.014 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.765 inches (.004 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees (2.6 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (6.7 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 16 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 57 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

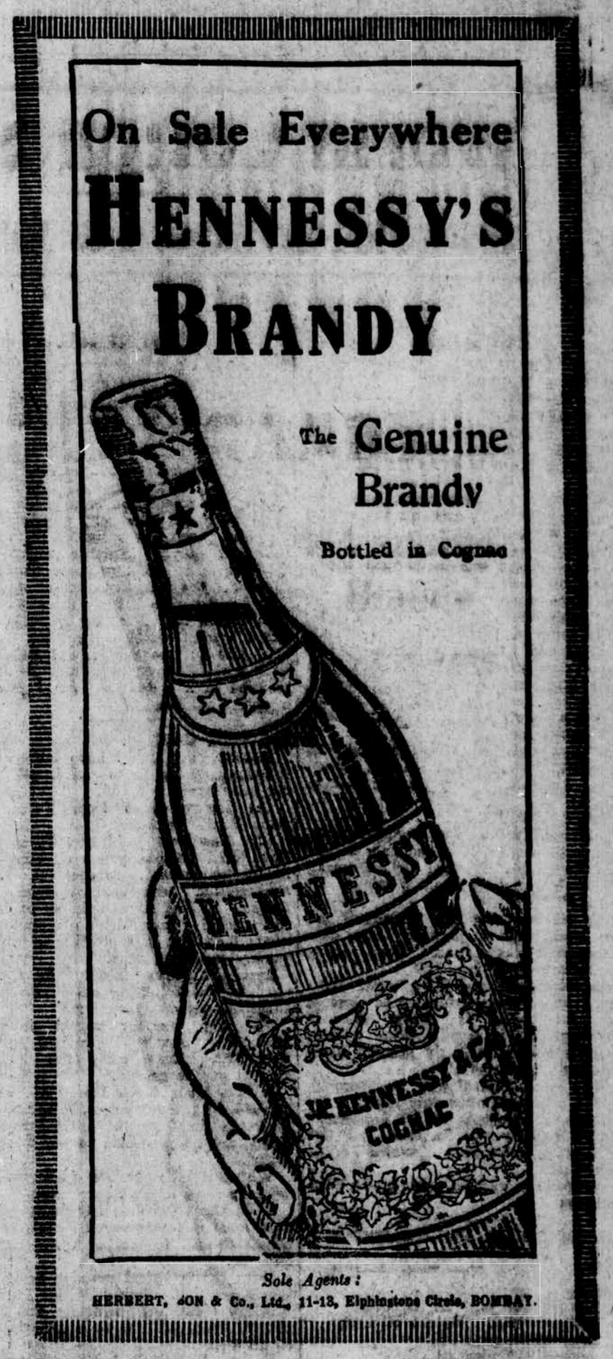
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 7.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT NANDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDED, April 3.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here on the 1st instant and was received at the station by the pleaders of the place. In the evening he delivered an address to the Muslims at the Islamia School and appealed for funds for Khilafat and other public purposes. No official attended this meeting. In the morning, he visited Gurudwara Temple and left Nanded for Hyderabad. The public is still in deep slumber as regards the call of Nation and duty to the Nation.



OMNIBUS SERVICE IN BOMBAY

FAIR PROSPECT OF PROFITABLE RUNNING

DIVIDENDS ON SHARES DECLARED

The annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholdders of the B. E. S. T. Company was held on Thursday evening in the Company's Office at Colaba, with Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in the Chair.

At the outset the Chairman expressed his regret that that meeting should have been delayed beyond the usual date of its meeting due to the speaker's absence at Delhi, He then delivered his speech which sounded an optimistic note on the general success of the year under review After mentioning the amount of the Company's investment as standing at 63 1-2 lakhs, all in gilt-edged seeurities, the Chairman dwelt on the expansion in the electric system, the figures for the closing year showing an increase of two million units, in spite of the loss of an important customer in the G. I. P. Railway, and expressed confidence that the new year would be marked by fresh progress towards making electricity more general available to the public.

THE SHOW-ROOM.

Referring to the showroom organised towards this end the chairman said: "There a comprehensive stock of electrical appliances is maintained, and our trained demonstrators are always in attendance to advise customers how best to use electricity with convenience and economy.

OMNIBUS SERVICE.

Reference was also made to the omnibus service started by the company which held out fair promise of profitable running in the near future when it can be mentioned that hitherto this service was cover a mileage of 30,070 miles per week for the transport of nearly a lakh of passengers. "Every route is an experiment, some establish themselves, others fail."

Due to this reason despite an increase in revenue the receipts for the year by Rs. 1,11,232, a small sacrifice which was compensated by providing the public with a new and quicker means of transport.

The Report and the Accounts were formally put to the meeting by the Chairman and declared carried unanimously.

PROFIT ON SHARES.

From the profits available for distribution which was Rs. 48,22,838, it was resolved to pay out a dividend of 7 per cent. on cumulative Preference Shares and of 14 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, and also to pay out one month's salary as bonus to the Officers and employees of the Company.

Thereafter Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas and Mr. F. C. Annesley were re-elected directors for the new year, as also Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and S. B. Billimoria were reappointed the Auditors of the Company.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

SMALL-POX HAVOC IN CITY

FACILITIES FOR VACCINATION

Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Municipal Office, states:—

"In view of the increasing prevalence of Small-pox in the City, all persons who have not within the last seven years been successfully vaccinated, are advised to be vaccinated without delay, either by their own medical attendant or at one of the Municipal Vaccination Stations. A list of the 20 Sections in the City, will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

Calf lymph will be supplied on payment to medical practitioners from the Analyst's Laboratory at the Municipal Offices and at the Vaccination Depot, Parel."

PLAGUE IN BULSAR TOWN

"ALARMIST REPORTS" CONTRADICTED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"Alarmist reports have been published relating to plague in Bulsar town. The facts are as follows. From the September 18, 1927 to January 12, 1928 a period of nearly four months, there were 61 cases of plague and 45 deaths. Up to the end of January there were another 35 cases and 25 deaths. In February and March there were 85 cases and 64 deaths, of which 47 cases and 38 deaths occurred in February. In the last week of March there were only ten cases of which four were fatal".

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

The Local Self-Government Conference of the Bombay Suburban District will be held at Guzder Hall, Andheri, on Monday (the 9th inst.) at 11-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

PLEA FOR MORE JUDGES

CHIEF JUSTICE REVIEWS WORK

HEAVY WORK IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS

On the eve of the summer vacation, the Chief Justice, yesterday reviewed the work of the High Court during the past year.

There were two classes of litigation, said His Lordship, which were quite satisfactory at present, namely Privy Council appeals and Original Side appeals. As regards Privy Council appeals, all the arrears existing in June 1926 had been worked off, and there were only two new appeals since then.

As regards Original Side appeals also, this Court was uptodate. All appeals ripe for hearing upto the end of March had been heard. But he drew attention to the delay shown by solicitors in lodging the appeal paper books.

POSITION ON ORIGINAL SIDE.

As regards the Original Side work, the position was worse compared with June 1927 when there were 1567 suits in arrears though ripe for hearing. The figure has now increased to 1779 on 31st March 1928.

Many of these suits had been awaiting trial for two years or upwards for want of sufficient judges. At present and for some time to come we want at least five Courts on the Original Side. But this was impossible with the present number of judges.

HEAVY WORK IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The heavy increase in criminal sessions keeps one judge engaged practically all the year round. 1927 was a record year in this respect, for the Sessions Court was occupied for 154 days as compared with 65 days in 1920, and 28 in 1910. The Sessions were now almost overlapping one into the other. The effect was to reduce the available number of judges from 10 to 9.

MOFUSSIL APPEALS.

Four and more judges were required to cope with the appeals from the mofussil. The criminal appeals were disposed off with the usual promptitude. But the position was very serious regarding the civil appeals. There were now 2556 civil appeals awaiting hearing which showed an increase of 554 over the figure on 30th June 1927.

MORE JUDGES WANTED.

The question of increasing the number of judges to cope with this serious situation was still under consideration by the Government. His Lordship expressed his confident opinion that the case for an increase was really unanswerable, unless much of the litigation of the Court was to fall into a state of chaos. The present needs required a minimum of 11 judges.

JUSTICE SIR LOUIS CRUMP

TRIBUTE BY CHIEF JUSTICE AND APPELLATE BAR

After reviewing the High Court work, the Chief Justice referred to the retirement of Justice Sir Louis Crump.

No Chief Justice, observed Sir Amberson Marten, could ask for a more helpful and loyal colleague than my brother Crump has been to me, and also I know to my predecessor Sir Norman Macleod. Our Judges work in the High Court is two fold. One half is what you see in Court day by day. The other half is what we have to do out of Court on administrative and other matters. Of the latter you necessarily know little or nothing. But the Chief Justice does, and my brother Crump's help has been here invaluable. And on the Bench I may be permitted to say with all respect that his judgments have been marked with a lucidity and conciseness and a grasp of true legal principles which have made many of them a model of what a judgment should be, and have thus been of practical assistance to his brother Judges and the profession at large. He will leave behind him an honoured name, and I venture to think that time will increase rather than diminish the respect paid by all to his judgments.

The Government Pleader, Mr. P. B. Samjee, on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, eulogised Louis Crump in the Civil Service in general and on the Bench of the High Court in particular. He referred to Sir Louis' great forbearance, unfailing kindness and politeness towards the pleaders. They all were invariably impressed by His Lordship's thorough grasp of law and facts, which accounted for the expeditious disposal of appeals by him. To the junior pleaders, His Lordship was a tower of strength, inspiring him with confidence and guiding him in his difficult task. Equally satisfied were the litigants with his keen sense of justice and patient hearing.

Mr. Shingne assured His Lordship that his memory would always be cherished by all those who had come into contact with him. He wished him long life and happiness in his well deserved retirement.

SIR LOUIS CRUMP'S REPLY.

Sir Louis Crump, in thanking them for their kind sentiments, said that he had met many of the Bar members in the various districts, all of which he had served as a District Judge before he joined the High Court Bench 9 years ago. Moreover, his work as the Registrar of the Appellate Side of the High Court had extended his contact with them. There was thus a special bond between him and the Bar which was a pleasing feature of their relations.

His Lordship assured them that the memory of his association with them will always remain with him.

KASTURBAI'S UNSUCCESSFUL PETITION

NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAL AS A PAUPER

Kasturbai, the 16-year old Jain girl whose marriage with Mulji Damji was held proved by Mr. Justice Blackwell applied yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court for permission to appeal "in forma pauperis" (as a pauper), without paying the usual Court fees and incidental charges.

After hearing her explanation, their Lordships refused the application.

If she chooses, Kasturbai can still appeal in the ordinary way. It is understood that she has already given notice of appeal, in consequence of which the execution of the decree against her has been stayed.

It remains, however, to be seen whether she will prosecute her appeal in view of the heavy expenses involved as a result of the failure of her application yesterday.

It will be recalled that the girl and her mother Devkabai who were both defendants denied the marriage absolutely, and the long drawn out action culminated in a judgement against them.

SUMMER VACATION IN HIGH COURT

The Bombay High Court closes from Friday for the summer vacation in continuation of the Easter holidays.

NAVAL AIR CRAFT CARRIER IN BOMBAY PORT

ONE SEA-PLANE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

H. M. S. "Argus" which arrived in Bombay from Hongkong on Thursday had on its board 40 aeroplanes which she is carrying to Portsmouth. A few of these aeroplanes flew over Bombay on Thursday morning which attracted a number of citizens.

On these planes returning to their parent ship a slight mishap occurred to a 3-D Fairy three-seater seaplane. It has alighted on the water, but, before it had entirely lost "way," was hit by a rather big wave which, with the cross wind which was blowing at the time overturned the plane. Fortunately, the plane was quite close to the ship and the crew and plane were taken aboard without difficulty.

PETIT MILL-HANDS' CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Petit New Compound Mill-hands' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., will be held on Sunday (the 8th instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Night School, Petit New Compound, Tardeo. Mr. P. G. Naik, Life Worker of the Social Service League will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Mr. Jambunathan, the Author of the Tamil Satyagraha Prakash will deliver a public lecture in English on "Message of Swami Dayananda" in the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, Bazar Gate Street, on Sunday, (the 8th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 5.

Previous Closing rate	19.19
To-day's Opening rate	19.22
Difference plus	.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.26
Difference plus	.07
Broach July Expectation	371-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 5.

Previous closing rate	10.27
To-day's Opening rate	10.24
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing rate	10.26
Difference	—.01

NO INTERIM RECEIVER

CASE AGAINST BOHRA HIGH PRIEST ADJOURNED

ALLEGATIONS OF INDEBTEDNESS AND MISUSE OF FUNDS DENIED

The notice of motion in connection with the sensational suit against the High Priest of the Daudi Bohra Community, Syedna Taher Saif-ud-din, charging him with misappropriation of the incomes of certain charitable trust properties pertaining to a mosque and Jamat Khana at Khokha Bazar, and asking for appointment of a receiver, came on for hearing on Thursday before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs, Yahyabhai Mulla Naboobhai and three others.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendant.

As soon as Mr. Bahadurji mentioned the matter, his Lordship observed: I may say at once that it would be impossible for me to appoint an interim receiver. There are such serious controversies of a religious nature between the two parties that I cannot dream of appointing an interim receiver, and I think Mr. Desai would vigorously oppose the motion.

Mr. Desai:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship observed that there was another suit pending between the parties regarding the burial ground at Narielwadi, and it would be desirable to have the present suit heard soon after that case.

Sir Chimanlal said that the plaintiffs in their affidavits had made several false and scandalous allegations with the sole object of throwing dirt on the defendant.

A scene from "Vidhi-Likhit" which commences to-day at the Gandharva Natak Mandali.

All these allegations had been met by the defendant and should be expunged from the affidavits.

Mr. Bahadurji:—Our clients are equally confident that they would prove the allegations.

His Lordship remarked he had made up his mind that this was not a fit case for appointing an interim receiver, and directed the motion to be heard along with the suit immediately after the other case regarding the burial ground.

The main point in dispute between the parties was whether or not certain properties at present under the management and control of the defendant formed the subject of a trust created for public purposes of a charitable and religious nature.

The plaintiffs alleged that the income of these properties was used by the defendant for his own purposes. They further alleged that the defendant was heavily involved in liabilities to the extent of about Rs. 84 lakhs.

The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the properties in question were subject of a religious and charitable trust.

The defendant in his affidavit denied the allegations, and submitted that the suit was untenable and should be dismissed.

FANCY BAZAR AT ANDHERI.

Andheri was "en fete" on Sunday the 1st instant when a Fancy Fazar was held at 5 p.m. at Mr. Guzdar's bungalow in Gondovli in aid of the 37th Bombay, 1st Andheri Girl Guide Company. An entertaining variety programme including music, dancing and fancy-skipping was gone through. The most exciting events were "The morning scene in camp" and "The camp fire." The organisation was a great success to which Miss Banoobai Motivala of Guzdar's Health Home, Miss Soonamai Mehta of the New High School for Girls, guides from St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, and the scouts of the 8th Bombay troop contributed materially.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

Humanitarian League prize distribution, Bombay Bullion Exchange Hall, 4 p.m.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English Mails of March 22 due at 6 a.m.

NATIONAL WEEK:

Public meetings (1) Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-15 p.m., Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. (2) In the National School, Asoka Building, Princess Street 9 p.m. (3) Special show of Dandia Ras by volunteers of Mandvi C. C.

SATURDAY, April 7.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Holy Saturday: Banks closed.

SUNDAY, April 8.

Easter Sunday.

Public meeting at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

MONDAY, April 9.

Easter Monday: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, April 10.

B. T. Examination Result, University Hall 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

SAMAST NAGAR MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Shri Samast Nagar Mandal, a meeting of all Nagar residents of this City will be held at Hira Bang Hall (Cowasji Patel Tank) to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate Shree Hatkeshwar Ptotsar. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 79. Total mortality this day last year was 106.

WIRING COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES EXAM.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The next examination for Competency Certificates in Wiring, Class I and Class II, will be held simultaneously at Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Aden, commencing from Monday, the 14th May. Applications will be received by the Electrical Engineer up to 21st April, but forms of applications will not be issued after the 19th April.

Applications must be properly filled in and complete in all respects. Original certificates together with true copies in support of practical experience of five years in case of Class I and two years in case of Class II, Treasury Challans showing the fees paid, two copies of photographs (2-1/2" x 2") for Class II and one for Class I, must be submitted with each application form. Otherwise, it will be rejected."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Oratorio. "The Crucifixion." By Sir John Stainer.
Mr. Edwin Gellett, Bass.
Mr. Walter Harris, Tenor.
The Choir of St. Thomas' Cathedral.
At the Organ—Mr. V. A. Noble.
Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. Indian Programme.
Egusa Merwade—Vocal Music.
Laxmanrao Chawan—Been Solo.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

FRIDAY, April 6.

A Boxer once returned home after a fight. His wife asked: "Was it O. K.?" "It was K. O." (Knock Out) I mention it as a Corporation Parable.

• • • • •

The Municipal Nationalist Party is a trifle off colour; it has languished into a state of involuntary liquidation, the assets having depreciated beyond words. To the astonishment of loyal supporters Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was eliminated in the first count with a dumpy score of 21.

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The market correspondent reports:—"Balubhais are quoted low; Mehtas had no enquiry; Nariman scrips alone are at a premium; Voras are dull and uninteresting; rumours of poor dividends have dragged Hornimans to a frightful discount. The group is weakly co-ordinated, and there is already talk of reconstruction to save the investors whose interests have been squandered by cliques in the Board."

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On merit, service, and distinction, Mr. Jamnadas' claim to the mayoralty was striking, but champions who warned Dr. Deshmukh against false friends ratted with wonderful aplomb.

• • • • •

At the first ballot, there was great fuss made about the non-appearance of Mr. Horniman. Telephones hummed, cars were despatched in succession to fetch the truant. Friends of my Youth, where are they?

• • • • •

But the absentee had obliged Mr. Jamnadas with manful "Appeals to Dr. Deshmukh." A vote for Mr. Jamnadas would have been more to the point than a score of Appeals to Dr. Deshmukh.

• • • • •

After the Great War, a chump of an English aristocrat was taunted about not joining up, although he was sturdy and twenty five. Young Archie, that was his name, explained that all the time he had stood for England. He used to stick Union Jacks all over his Harley-Davidson bike and as he rode, he said he always hummed "God Save the King." He did his best and he was no Little Englander.

• • • • •

Immediately as the counts were over, Mr. Horniman who had nominated Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, appeared to study first-hand the lessons of his contribution. As to how it was all done is a bit of mystery to many. Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi who was candidly for Dr. Deshmukh will one day reveal the secret in his Memoirs.

• • • • •

Another uncharitable theory is that Uncle Ben never forgets old scores. In 1926, so the story goes, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is alleged to have voted for Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, when Uncle Ben himself had agreed to represent the Corporation on the M. S. M. Railway Advisory Committee. And Sir Vasantrao won by a single vote. Quits.

• • • • •

When Dr. Batlivala opened the proceedings, there were many empty chairs near the table. Last year when there was a tie, there was also a suit in the High Court. Those who sat near the table, including Dr. Javle, had to swear strange evidence before Mr. Justice Blackwell. The danger-zone was recognised.

• • • • •

Mr. H. P. Mody is a master of felicitous English, but he jarred as he read the condolence resolution concerning the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The text of the resolution mentioned "the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart." Mr. Mody unguardedly read "Bart" as if it rhymed flat with "Eart."

• • • • •

The "Herald" is not so strong in Holy Writ as it once was. Commenting on the virtues of "Faith, Hope and Love" attributed to Sir Basil Blackett, it introduces the term Charity. The term refers to the quality of Love, but the "Herald" genially took it for the prospect of Alms.

• • • • •

In the Revised Version of the Bible, it reads: "Faith, Hope and Love," Love being substituted for Charity. Uncle Ben's knowledge of the Bible is apparently confined to his own Sunday School days when the Revised Version had not come into vogue. Hence the muddle.

• • • • •

From the gossip-column of the "Englishman."

What a large number of Calcutta's commercial magnates laden with honour and glory and, I trust, a sufficiency of the world's goods have retired this spring! Sir Hubert Carr, Sir Walter Willson, Sir Alexander Murray and Sir John Bell have all made their final bow on the Clive Street stage. They form a distinguished quartette.

A wealthy quartette too, as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer will appreciate some day. What about a Retirement Duty for Clive Street, being the civic equivalent in India of Sir William Harcourt's famous innovation?

• • • • •

From the "Englishman" again:—

The Hon. Aroon Kumar Sinha, now Lord Sinha of Raipur, who arrived in Calcutta on Saturday from London, will follow his father's political views, particularly as regards co-operation with the Simon Commission.

Lucky man. He inherits a title, a big fortune and sound opinions. He needn't do any thinking himself.

• • • • •

In Horatio Bottomley's Reminiscences, he mentions how prisoners feel bucked when they sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," especially over the march: "Brothers, we are treading where the saints have trod."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY, April 5.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the anspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the National Week, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside, and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, S. H. Jhabvala, S. A. Dange, S. L. Silam, Lalji Pendse and Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta will speak.

The Rashtriya Street Sabha is arranging for the sale of Khaddar at the meeting.

AT PRINCESS STREET.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the National School, Asoka Building, Princess Street, when speeches on the National Week and the Boycott of British goods will be delivered by Messrs. K. F. Khadilker, Jamnadas Mehta, Manekla Vakil, N. B. Deshpande, Vithaldas Seth and others. Members also will be enrolled in the meeting.

Other meetings will be held on the 8th and 13th instant (time, place and names of speakers will be announced later), and members of the Executive Committee and others will enrol members on the 8th and 9th instant from 8 to 10 a.m.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

There will be a special show of "Dandia Ras" by the Volunteers of the Mandvi Congress Committee on Saturday, the 7th instant at 9 p.m. in the compound of Wheeler Ville.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

There will also be public meeting held on Sunday, the 8th instant at 8-30 a.m. in Viller Ville in connection with the Santa Cruz Depressed Classes School, when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside and Mrs. Perinben D. S. Captain and Miss Bachubai Lotvalla will address.

Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

The All-India Day for the Blind will be celebrated in a public meeting, presided over by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday, (the 7th instant) at 5 p.m.

The programme is arranged as under:

(1) Band—Blind Boys.

(2) Exhibition of Appliances for Blind Education.

(3) Demonstration of the work done in the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

(4) Review of Blind Relief work in Bombay.

The programme of music will be broadcasted by the Radio Co.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate the following persons as Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

(1) Miss Nawazbai D. Contractor, and

(2) Mr. Nagindas Maneklal Shah.

His Excellency the Chancellor has also nominated Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Bhagvat whose term of office expires on the 8th April 1928.

KHADDAR SALE BY YOUTHS.

Arrangements have been made to supply Khaddar and other Swadeshi articles to those volunteers who expressed their desire to hawk these commodities at the public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last week during the National Week. Volunteers who have registered their names are therefore requested to meet Mrs. Perin Captain at the offices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) when Khaddar for hawking will be distributed.

THE
National
Week

The Morning of 6th April, 1919 found an India awakened to a sense of her dignity.

The 6th April to 13th April

Should be regarded as days of Intense National Activity.

Those who mean to Act May Support

SALES OF KHADI

KHADI SALES during the National Week's Month in the respective years

1922	1923	1924
Rs.42,439	Rs.23,997	Rs.20,401
1925	1926	1927
Rs.11,867	Rs.20,014	Rs.32,086

(The figures are an eloquent proof of the Statement that Bombay is the proper barometer for the politically minded India....Will Bombay rise to those of 1922? Not that even such a rise will be anything commensurate with what is required for the boycott we want and can have if we would but show the necessary measure of Sacrifice and Determination.)

(GANDHIJI in "Young India" 29th March 1928.)

KHADI

AT

CHEAPER RATES

During

National Week

EVERY ARTICLE AT

ONE ANNA LESS Per RUPEE

At 12½ Reduction.

Some Varieties

Few Articles

25 % OFF PRICE

Odd Styles offered

AT HALF PRICE

Salpots.

All-India Spinners' Association

KHADI BHANDAR

Princess Street,

BOMBAY.

KHADI BHANDAR

Dadyseth Agiary Lane,

Kalkadevi, BOMBAY.

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RAVELIN STREET,
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Telephone - - - No. 22,560

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1928.

STAND BY BARDOLI

The Satyagraha in Bardoli is getting into swing despite every attempt of officials to coerce the people of the taluka by issuing forfeiture warrants and otherwise. Signs are not wanting to show that throughout Gujerat the people are in full sympathy with the Satyagraha and the earnest ones are fast collecting funds and volunteers to help Bardoli to fight to a finish. But it is necessary for the people of the whole Presidency to realise that the issues at stake in Bardoli affect them too, that the method of assessment followed in Bardoli, if not effectively challenged, may be enforced in other parts of the Presidency also. They will, therefore, do well to grasp those issues and, if satisfied, to join the people of Bardoli in demanding an independent inquiry. The whole point for the consideration of the public is whether the peasants of Bardoli have made out a strong 'prima facie' case for an inquiry. We shall show once again that they have made out an unanswerable case. They have proved to the hilt that the whole settlement enquiry has been perfunctory from start to finish; that the grouping of villages by the Settlement Commissioner was arbitrary; that rents were wrongly regarded as "the one true guide" by the Settlement Commissioner instead of as only one of the factors in estimating the net profits from land, which profits have hitherto been and ought to be the right basis for assessment; that vital factors which establish the poverty of the people have been inadequately, if at all, taken into consideration by Government; and that other factors which favour them have been unduly emphasised. In fact a tardy admission of faulty grouping of villages has now been made by Government. They have issued a notification bringing down to a lower group to 22 villages out of the 31 referred to by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his correspondence with them. But they have yet to learn that a thorough independent inquiry is much better than piecemeal and haphazard rectification of irregularities.

As regards the main basis of assessment, any student of economics or for the matter of that any person of commonsense would see that the only right basis is the net profits of land, that is, the gross produce of land minus the cost of production. As a matter of fact net profits have been all along, at least in theory, been the established basis of assessment; land revenue being only a certain fraction of such profits; though in practice Government have rarely taken enough pains to estimate the net profits accurately. Sale values and rentals of land may also be considered in checking the estimates but have not been in the part the main basis of assessment. It is certainly a hard task to ascertain accurately the net profits but it must be faced in so momentous a matter as a revision settlement. The tendency has recently crept in to find a short cut to the net profits in the rentals considered exclusively. Hence Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, regards rents as "the one true guide." But everyone who knows Indian conditions knows too that rents are far from being a safe guide. More often than not the rents are uneconomic, if not rack rents, including in several cases interest on moneys advanced to the lessees at an exorbitant rate of interest. Mr. Vallabhbhai in his correspondence with Government quoted at great length the testimonies of several responsible officials, all showing that rents have not been and ought not to be "the one true guide." The Land Revenue Assessment Committee, too, has rejected the theory of rents being the "one true guide." The Settlement Officer himself began by relying on the "net profits" basis. He estimated the value of gross produce, though his estimates were vitiated by the inflated prices of the years 1918 to 1924. But the Officer boggled at deducting the cost of production from the gross produce to arrive at the net profits. About costs he only remarked "This factor cannot certainly be ignored." But practically he ignored the factor and was rightly censured for that by the Settlement Commissioner, who, however, aggravated matters by throwing overboard the "net profits" basis. The Settlement Officer had perhaps reason to ignore the costs of production. For somewhere in his report he has shown that the wages, an important part in costs, had increased from 3 to 12 as. a day. If he had pursued that line of inquiry, he would have arrived at the conclusion—since established by Messrs. H. B Shivdasani and B. R. Naik in their representation to Government—that the net profits do not warrant any enhancement whatsoever.

So much about the main basis of assessment, which forms the pivot of the dispute between Government and Bardoli. Even in adopting a wrong basis Government have proceeded on the wrong assumption that the prices which ruled from 1918-24 and which were relied upon by the Settlement Officer, were fairly normal. But the assumption has been proved to be wholly untenable by the course of prices since 1925. Land values and rents have gone down full 50 per cent. in Bardoli since 1925. And the full force of the ruinous ratio in depressing prices in general has just begun to be felt. As regards other factors which should be taken into consideration for purposes of settlement, Government have ignored those that go against them but have unduly emphasised those that favour their view. Thus they have not allowed for the fact that the number of ploughs and plough cattle to-day is less than what it was in 1891, though the land under cultivation is much more nor have they allowed for the increasing indebtedness of the people of Bardoli, which is now nearly a crore of rupees. On the other hand Government make capital of the increase number of "pucca" houses in Bardoli, though many of these houses are built out of money earned not from land in Bardoli but in South Africa by the enterprising among the people of Bardoli. Government also rely on the advantage of the Tapti Valley Railway. But their own reports show that that advantage was taken into consideration in effecting the settlement of 1891. The fact seems to be that Government are first determined to enhance the assessment and then press into service any plea they can trot out, however flimsy. How else can one interpret the following words of Mr. Anderson in the Legislative Council?: "Under the influence of their rationing policy the consumption of country liquor in the Bardoli Taluka has been so reduced that the expenditure of the people is now Rs. 25,000 less than the annual expenditure in 1920. That is what we have taken off the expenditure under the head of drink. And what are we putting on under the head of land revenue?" We confess we have not known a more shameless plea urged by an official even of the British Government for squeezing the people. But that explains what we mean. We could develop the topic to any extent. But we have said enough, we hope, to show that the people of Bardoli made out an unanswerable case against Government. Yet they demand only an independent inquiry. The least that the public of this Presidency can do in sympathy with a just cause is to join Bardoli in demanding the inquiry.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR

We have before us three little books all about Khaddar. One is the annual report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1926-27, another is the latest Khadi Guide published by the same Association and the third a little volume on the Economics of Khaddar by Babu Rajendra Prasad. The report is a record of excellent work done during the last year by a band of devoted workers all over India under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The outstanding event of the year was Mahatmaji's extensive Khaddar tour in Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnatak, Mysore, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Ceylon, which brought nearly five lakhs to the Khaddar Fund and stimulated interest in Khaddar wherever he went. The Association has its own centres or aided institutions in almost every province of India, has helped during the year the production and sale of about 30 lakhs worth Khaddar, and has served no less than 3,000 villages giving work to 5,000 weavers and 83,000 spinners. It has 435 workers under it and is training more. This number is exclusive of over 300 workers under the Khadi Pratisthan of Bengal and similar other independent Khaddar institutions. Thanks to better organisation and technical improvements the prices of Khaddar have been appreciably reduced and decided improvements in quality have been reported. The report states that ten municipalities and six local boards have introduced spinning in the schools under their control and twelve local bodies have purchased Khaddar for uniforms of employees or for other purposes. The Khadi Guide, which is one of the many books published by the Association, is a useful directory, mentioning the main centres of Khaddar work, conducted or aided by the Association or independent ones. It also gives particulars of work done in each centre and includes a detailed list of "bhandars" where genuine Khaddar is available.

From the plain facts stated above the reader will be inclined to agree with the remark in the report that Khaddar has now gained a secure footing in the country and that it can claim a real place in the national life and economy of India. Those who have any doubts about the economics of Khaddar can do no better than turn to Babu Rajendra Prasad's book mentioned above and published by the Bihar Charkha Shangha of Muzaffarpur. In the brief space of 40 pages the author, who is both a scholar and an experienced Khadi worker, makes out a most convincing case for Khaddar both from the economic and humanitarian points of view. He proceeds on facts and figures amply quoted by him and unchallenged by any and he never jumps to conclusions unwarranted by those facts and figures. He starts with the acknowledged fact that there are in India at least 200 millions of people depending almost entirely on agriculture, who have but half an acre of land per head and who are forced to be idle by climatic conditions for about 200 days in the year. They cannot live tolerably without a subsidiary industry. What is that industry going to be? All the organised industries, the author points out, absorb less than 1 per cent. of the population and by no stretch of imagination can they be expected now or in the near future to give appreciable relief to the 70 per cent. of the agriculutral population, under-fed and under-employed. Cottage industries other than spinning, like toy making, silk rearing, bee-farming, etc., can employ only a small proportion of the population, because they either need more capital than the villagers command or because there is a very limited market for the products of such industries. The author shows that spinning requires little or no capital and can command a wide market and has many other special advantages. It is possible to summarise here the contents of the book but we would strongly recommend every one interested in Khaddar to peruse the book in full. It deserves to be translated into the vernaculars and spread broadcast. As the book is priced only at three annas, the Spinners' Association will no doubt find it of very great use in their propaganda, especially in converting the intelligentsia.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SUCCESS

We heartily congratulate Dr. Deshmukh on his having won in the well-contested race for the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The voting both in the first and second ballots shows how ill-advised were the self-constituted mentors who advised Dr. Deshmukh to withdraw from the contest. Compliance with their advice would have been the easiest way of ensuring Dr. Javle's success. Dr. Deshmukh fully deserves the honour that the Corporation has done him and the thanks of the citizens are due to him that, despite the frantic efforts of the so-called "Progressive" party, he has been instrumental in saying the City from the reproach of the mayoral 'gadi' being occupied by a Javle. Although not attached to any particular party label, his strong nationalist sympathies and his straightforward and constructive criticism of the executive made Dr. Deshmukh respected and admired in the Nationalist party in the Corporation, while his personal popularity with all sections in that body encouraged him to count with confidence on support from every quarter. The result of the election shows that his confidence was thoroughly justified. Dr. Deshmukh has already done a good deal of quiet, unostentatious work in furthering civic welfare as President of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation. In his new position of great authority and importance he has wider opportunities of guiding and initiating measures of civic reform. His achievements so far in this direction encourage the hope that he will be remarkably successful.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A COMPROMISE.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA.)
IV.*

Can those who vilify Indian leaders for persisting in the boycott of the Commission explain why this stipulation of 'equal status' to the proposed Committee of the Indian Legislature was not kept in the foreground of later responsible statements, as it ought to have been kept, if indeed Government were anxious to persuade Indian leaders to give up their boycott movement? As an active political worker pledged religiously to the service of my country, I myself at the beginning of January, after carefully examining both the two extreme views, namely, of Britishers who argued on the theory of the sole responsibility of Parliament, and of Indians who claimed the right to self-determination, took the liberty of stating publicly: "Much can be said in favour of both these opposite views; both logically are correct in their technical arguments; neither view is incontrovertible; neither psychologically sound.....Between these two extreme standpoints, neither of which as noted above is unobjectionable, can any fair compromise be suggested?"

PROPOSAL FOR COMPROMISE.

The proposal for a Round Table Conference was intended as such a compromise.....Can any other compromise honourable to both sides be suggested? I have given the matter my most serious consideration; I have asked myself a hundred times what Deshbandhu Das would have said if he were living to-day. I have come to the conclusion that the next best compromise—though from the Indian standpoint it is less honourable than the Round Table Scheme—is the Labour suggestion that the proposed Committees of the Indian Legislatures should be associated on 'a status of perfect equality', both in the matter of sifting evidence and in the matter of making recommendations for the establishment of responsible Government in India. I stated this publicly while the boycott arrangements were proceeding rapidly, even at the risk of being misunderstood by many of my colleagues. I invited the Government of India seriously to consider my suggestion. I desired that they should make a public pronouncement emphasising this point about the equality of status and powers between the Indian Committee and the British Commission. I sent up interpellations on this question of rights and powers of the Indian Committee.

GOVERNMENTS' SILENCE.

I even tabled a Resolution, which the presiding spirit of the ballot-box decided in my favour, asking the Government to make an authoritative statement about the rights and powers of the proposed Committee of the Central Legislature, and desiring that no such Committee should be appointed unless it could have equal status with the Statutory Commission in the first or enquiry stage, and similarly equal status and powers with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the later recommendatory stage. My esteemed friend and colleague Mr. M. R. Jayakar had come to almost the same conclusions as myself on this exciting problem; and I knew that several other members, especially of the Responsivist Party, would have been agreeable to the compromise proposed by me. Why did I not press nor even move my Resolution on the 16th February? What all had transpired in the meantime?

WRONG POLICY.

When first I made my suggestion for an honourable compromise or gave notice of my interpellations, and Resolution, I had not read the Parliamentary Debates on the subject except as briefly summarised in the newspapers. I read them only after I came up to Delhi; and then in the light of those debates from which ample quotations have already been given, it was a wonder to me, as it still is, why neither Government nor Sir John Simon came out with a clear statement on this point of the relative powers and status of the Commission and the Committee in time to arrest the spread of Indian opposition. Such a clear statement became all the more necessary when Lord Birkenhead on the eve of the Commission's departure from England publicly declared that thenceforth he transferred all the responsibility to Sir John Simon and the Viceroy. Did either of them make a statement meeting squarely the objections raised by Indian leaders? In this connection no condemnation can be too severe of the irreparable mischief done by a section of the Press in this country and by the bulk of the Press in England, abusing

(Continued on Page 12.)

*Previous articles appeared on March 26 and 28 and April 3.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Unhappy Matrimony.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's uncompromising, hectoring declaration in reply to Nahas Pasha's protest against the British Government's policy of interfering in the internal administration of Egypt will only lead to further difficulties in the way of reasonable political opinion in both countries arriving at a virtually honourable understanding. What the British Imperialists in their overweening pride forget is that not even the Moderates who follow Sarwat Pasha can gulp down the British demand that while Britain will regard "the interference of another Power in Egyptian affairs as an unfriendly act," she alone can have the exclusive right of such interference on the ground that she has the "welfare and integrity" of Egypt at heart, such "welfare and integrity" being necessary to the "peace and safety" of the British Empire. This is the language in which the British Foreign Secretary reiterates his argument of the exercise of British overlordship in Egypt. It may be noted that the present unfructuous negotiations are the fifth attempt to come to terms with Egypt. Every time the British desire to keep the latter fettered through the clause in regard to the reserved points has made it impossible for the Egypt Nationalists, that is, the vast majority of Egyptians to accept the British terms. Sir Austen Chamberlain's recent language on the subject is unhappily such as to preclude the possibility of an understanding. He told the Egyptian Ministers: "Providence has decreed a marriage between our two nations and the ties which bind us are too strong for separation." The Egyptians do not at all relish this enforced unhappy matrimony and will continue to do their level best to escape from it.

Afghanistan's Political Progress.

Commenting upon the objects of the visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to European countries, a German journal of great political influence remarked that the Afghan Government was following the example of the Japanese Government which began its career as a Power which would count in international affairs by cementing political friendship with the governments of European States. The treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Japan which was signed in London on Wednesday is an indication that King Amanullah is not only aware of the need of forming international alliances to increase the political status of his country, but that he realises also the importance of a closer understanding between all Eastern nations.

A Memorable Day.

The 6th of April 1919 will for ever remain a memorable day in the history of India. It was on this day that a united nation re-found its manhood and asserted it against the might of foreign rule. This day marked the beginning of the Satyagraha movement in India, which in spite of its reverses is steadily gaining ground. The movement made the Rowlatt Act, against which it was first directed, a dead letter. It has since been tried in various forms for various purposes, political and social, and has succeeded to the extent it secured unity and non-violence, the essentional conditions of Satyagraha. The author of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi, has even more faith in it now than ever before and is striving with all his might and main to secure its essentials. He is acknowledged to have come, last time, "within an inch of victory." If the nation could again unite as one man, he may be trusted to lead it on to certain victory. Let us celebrate the National Week in a way worthy of that hope.

A Royal Lead.

Her Highness the Heir-Apparent of Bhopal deserves to be congratulated on her courage in giving up the purdah at the opening of the second session of the Legislative Council of Bhopal by His Highness the Nawab Saheb. We have no doubt this royal example will be widely followed. The purdah, as it is now in vogue in India, has never been enjoined by Islam. It is a pure convention based partly on false notions of respectability. Whatever may have been its utility in the tumultous medieval days, it is in the present peaceful times a cumbrous, unaesthetic and unhygienic fashion. That is why we welcome any distinguished persons dropping the fashion, as the rank and file then become bold enough to follow their example. Doctors in Bengal have attributed the wider spread of anaemia among the Muslim women of the province than among the Hindu women to the effects of the purdah. We hope the next All-India Conference of Muslim women will make short work of the pernicious practice.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

DR. DESHMUKH'S TRIUMPH

TRADITIONS OF THE CORPORATION

"PROGRESSSIVES" BADLY BEATEN

TRIBUTES TO SIR CURRIMBHOY

The election of the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place yesterday in the Corporation Hall. There was a large attendance of members in view of the keen competition.

As a result of the first ballot Dr. Deshmukh got 38 votes, Dr. Javle 35 and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta 21. So Mr. Mehta was eliminated from the contest.

In the second ballot Dr. Deshmukh got 50 votes and Dr. Javle 42. So Dr. Deshmukh was elected President amid loud cheers of the House.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday elected Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as President for the ensuing year.

An hour before the proceedings commenced, the Municipal Corporation was full with Councillors who mustered strong to elect their President for the ensuing year. Except the three candidates, who looked agitated, and high strung, all the Councillors were wreathed in smiles. The canvassing was keen and vigorous until the last minute, when Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the retiring President, occupied the Chair and with a stroke of hammer called the Councillors to order. The minutes of the last meeting having been signed for the last time by the retiring President, he took up the first item on the April Agenda and requested the Councillors to take the ballot papers to record their votes for the presidential election. There were three candidates, viz: Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Dr. M. C. Javle.

MR. MEHTA ELIMINATED.

The candidates were held in suspense till 3-45 p.m. (B.T.) when the first result of elimination was declared, viz: Dr. G. V. Deshmukh 38 votes, Dr. M. C. Javle 35, and Jamnadas Mehta 21. Mr. Jamnadas was eliminated from the contest and the Councillors proceeded to the ballot box once against to register their votes.

DR. DESHMUKH ELECTED.

At 4-10 p.m. (B.T.) the second and the last result was announced and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was declared duly elected by 50 votes, Dr. M. C. Javle having got only 42 votes.

MR. JAMNADAS BETRAYED.

While sympathy might run for Mr Jamnadas for his failure, it should be noted that some of the members supposed to be his best friends and supporters had betrayed him either by their absence or by giving votes to his opponents despite solemn promises of support beforehand as was evinced by the first result.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

Dr. Deshmukh then amidst cheers took the Presidential Chair and thanked the Councillors for electing him President for the ensuing year. His gratification was all the greater when he realised that he had to contend against opponents who had all the advantage of seniority and undisputed ability. He attributed their selection to the reason that they wanted a man who would not be their master but who would be their servant. Bombay was the first City in India; the Bombay Corporation was the best of the institutions of the kind—the most democratic body in India. He attributed his success entirely to the fact that he did not belong to any party (hear, hear). The opinion seemed to be prevalent in the Corporation that for attaining success, a member should belong to some party. He averred that members should work not for some party but for the whole Corporation. They should remember that Bombay held a unique position as a city where there was very little communal bias. Its electorate worked in an inter-communal spirit and on that occasion the representatives of the City had vindicated its reputation for impartiality and absence of communal bias. He attributed his success to that reason and he hoped the future candidates for the Presidential Chair would take a lesson from that election and would decline to hang on the favour of this or that party. He owed his selection to no party and he was proud of that fact. He assured the Corporation that he realised the traditions of the chair and what great men had occupied it in the past. In his opinion, no association could have a public life without its social side. Their public life was guided by laws and regulations and if they worked strictly within those laws and regulations and had no social life, it was apt to lose a certain amount of interest.

A TRADITION OF ITS OWN.

The Corporation had established a tradition of its own. It had its social side and the man who occupied the chair had not only to observe rules and regulations governing their public life but also had to observe these social conventions which had been established by the Corporation for many years past.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY.

He then called upon Mr. H. P. Mody to move the condolence resolution for the sudden death of Sir Currimbhoy.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sudden death, on the 31st March 1928, of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., who as a member of the Corporation for nearly 25 years rendered valuable services to the City and by whose death the City has lost a great industrialist and a public-spirited and phildanthropic citizen. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who has been elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by 50 votes as against 42 of Dr. Javle.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim and supported by Messrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, N. M. Dumasia, M. A. D. Dabholker and others and was passed in solemn silence, all the members standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 12th instant.

Referring to the sad demise of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the New President of the Corporation said:—

I lost a friend. The Corporation lost a Councillor, Bombay lost an educationist, industrialist and a gentleman, and humanity suffered a loss in the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

ANCIENT RELICS OF TAXILA

A UNIQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S SPEECH

TAXILA, April 5.

The party of M.L.A.'s on a visit to the frontier arrived here this morning. Sir John Marshall received them at the railway station and after bdeakfact Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Messrs. Motilal Nehru, Srinivas Iyengar, Amarnath Dutt, N. M. Joshi, Hridayanath Kunzru, Moore and Bajpai and Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum were shown round the excavations and ruins of Taxila by Sir John Marshall and Rai Bahadur Sahni. They were much impressed with what they saw. Sir Abdul Qayum made presents of Peshawari articles to the distinguished guests.

ARCHELOGICAL MUSEUM.

At 3 p.m. Sir Mahomed Habibullah opened the archaelogical museum. Sir John Marshall in asking Sir Mahomed to open the museum explained the necessity of having such a museum near the site of the ruins for the benefit of students. In a short speech he gave a short history of the part played by Taxila in the ancient history of India. He paid a tribute to the industry and zeal of all officers who had been of help to him during the last 14 years of work and also thanked the distinguished guests for their presence.

SIR M HABIBULLAH SPEECH

Sir Mahammed Habibullah in declaring the museum open declared that the relics now thrown open to the public belonged to one of the most interesting and glorious periods of India's history. The old school of archaeologists, of whom Sir Alexander Cunningham was the most distinguished representative in this country, had acted almost exclusively under the impulse of imaginative enthusiasm and, as often happened when enthusiasm was not allied with patience or restrained by the discipline of method, proceeded to draw wrong conclusions from insufficient data. Sir Alexander Cunningham had thought that Taxila would yield no results. Sir John Marshall brought a spirit of patient inquiry, sympathetic imagination and scientific method to bear on his task and his success was enshrined not only in the museum but in the fine collections elsewhere. Since the inception of scientific excavation the Government of India had endeavoured to preserve the monuments "in situ" and to have alongside those relics which needed the protection of a roof and glass cases. This was so firstly because it would be an act of sacrilegious vandalism to attempt to remove monuments elsewhere and secondly because moveable relics having vital association with fixed monuments could not without violence to the intimacy which existed between them and the monuments be shifted. Sir Muhammad considered the museum a unique one a representative store-house of relics of an ancient centre of learning, wealth and power. He expressed appreciation of the services of Sir John Marshall and his associates who had done much to reveal what had helped to revive a sense of pride in India's past achievement.

PARTY LEAVES FOR DELHI.

The party of members of the Assembly left for Delhi later in the afternoon.—A.P.

THE FRONTIER DEPUTATION

CONCLUSION OF TOUR

PESHAWAR, April 4.

The party of members of the Legislative Assembly on a visit to the Frontier concluded their tour after visiting Malakand and Chakdara. Mr. Latimar, Political Agent, received the party at Malakand and entertained them at a luncheon. The party had tea with Nawab Akarkhan of Hoti at Mardan and left at midnight for Taxila to be present at the opening ceremony of the new museum.—A.P.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PALMAS ISLAND

ARBITRATOR DECIDES IN FAVOUR O NETHERLANDS

LONDON, April 5.

The Hague.—Max Huber, Swiss statesman and arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and the Netherlands, in respect of the sovereignty of the Island of Palmas between the Dutch Indies and the Philippines, has decided that the Island is definitely Dutch territory.—Reuter's Special.

NANKING INCIDENTS

NO SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT YET

LONDON, April 4.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons to-day that no satisfactory settlement had been reached in the recent negotiations with the Nationalist Government of China on the settlement of the claims arising out of the incidents at Nanking on March 24, 1927. Negotiations would be continued by the Consul-General in Shanghai and Consul-General for Nanking as opportunity offered.—B. O. W.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER KILLED

MEJLISS ADJOURNED ABRUPTLY

TEHERAN, April 5.

Amir Lashkar Abdollahkhan Tahmaspi, Minister of Public Works, who has been on a tour of inspection in Luristan, waskilled near Khoramabad in a skirmish with Lurs. On receipt of the news, the session of the Medjliss was adjourned abruptly. The Shah left for Khoramabad yesterday.—Reuter.

ADMINISTRATORS AS POLITICIANS

"INHERENT DEFECTS" OF INDIAN SYSTEM

LONDON, April 5.

Professor G. K. Webster, who has just returned from India, in "Nation" pays a tribute to Sir John Simon for accomplishing much under the worst possible auspices. He lays stress on the "inherent defects" of the political system in India namely turning of administrators into politicians. The Indian Civil Service is placed in an impossible condition. One man in India is called upon to perform the functions which in England are divided between the two parliamentary politicians and the permanent head of the department. It is not to be wondered at that unfortunate situations sometimes occur. Not the least of the Statutory Commission's problems would be to restore the civil service to its proper functions and if it is not too late to restore the balance between the centre and the varied growing life of the provinces. Prof. Webster concludes by expressing the opinion that too much power over India remains with the Secretary of State. British interests still count far too much in the decisions about India. In appointing the Commission insufficient attention was paid to the management of Indian public opinion.—Reuter.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

INCREASING ENTRY IN U. S. A.

LONDON, April 5.

Washington.—As there is evidence to show that illicit narcotics are entering the United States in increasing quantities, the United States has arranged with Britain, France and Germany and hopes to arrange with other countries for exchange of information about the traffic. It is sought to eradicate the abuse of opium cocaine leaves and their derivatives and to enact laws limiting manufacture to medical needs of the world.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL AS STATE GUEST

TO VISIT AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, April 5.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru may visit Afghanistan as the guest of the Afghan Government about the end of summer.—A. P.

BOM OUTRAGE IN KARLSKRONA

NO ARREST MADE YET

LONDON, April 5.

Karlskrona.—A bomb was thrown at a house near the naval arsenal. There was a terrific crash and many windows were broken. The only occupant of house at time was Captain Count Wachtmeister who was not injured. No arrest has so far been made.—Reuter.

(Karlskrona is a fortified sea-port town in Sweden and is the principal station of the Swedish Navy. The town is situated on the southern extremity of the Kingdom, on five small islands in the Baltic, connected by fourteen bridges with each other and the mainland).

"ROYAL OAK" COURT MARTIAL

DEWAR ON TRIAL

LONDON, April 5.

Gibraltar.—The trial of Dewar is expected to conclude at seven this evening to enable the fleet to sail to-morrow. Fifteen witnesses for defence, all from the Royal Oak, may be called. The proceedings opened at half past nine this morning with the resumption by the Prosecutor of the cross-examination of Dewar.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPERS TO OBSERVE HOLIDAY

LONDON, April 5.

No papers will be published in England to-morrow.—Reuter.

NOTICE

To-day being Good Friday the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

'WARD" DIARY FETCHES £10,500

LONDON, April 4.

Dr. Rosenbach, to-day, bought at Sotheby's for £10,500 the "Ward" diary kept by the Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon from 1,629 to 1,681 containing valuable references to Shakespeare. Most of the diary has not been hitherto published.

The first edition of Ptolemy's geography, dated 1477, was sold for £3,400 to a Britisher, Mr. Maggs.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE--A PERPETUAL INTERFERENCE.

PARALYSING THE RIGHT OF EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT

"RESERVED POINTS," AND "BRITISH INTEREST"

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY

LONDON, April 4.

The Egyptian Note, mentioned on 31st March, declares that the British Note constitutes perpetual interference in internal Egyptian affairs, paralysing the right of Parliament to legislate and control the administration. It says that the Egyptian Government cannot admit the principle of intervention which is tantamount to its veritable abdication.

SIR AUSTIN'S REPLY.

Sir A. Chamberlain's reply points out that following the Declaration of 1922. Britain informed the foreign Powers that the welfare and integrity of Egypt were necessary to the peace and safety of the British Empire which, therefore, will always maintain, as essential to British interest, the special relations between itself and Egypt, long recognised by other Powers, and regard the interference of another Power in Egyptian affairs as an unfriendly act. The Note adds that the British Government sought, and believed to have found, a settlement on the reserved points by the Treaty negotiated with Sarwat Pasha.

Replying to the Egyptian Note, Sir Austen Chamberlain declines to accept the Note as a correct exposition of Anglo-Egyptian relations or of their respective obligations and declares that as the Egyptian Government has refused the Treaty which aimed at securing a settlement of the four points reserved under the Declaration of 1922 tht "status-quo ante" continues and the reserved points remain reserved to the absolute discretion of the British Government—the Egyptian Government exercising its independent authority subject to satisfying His Majesty's Government on these matters.—Reuter.

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DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF INDIAN INSURANCE

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT CONFERENCE

STANDING COMMITTEE FORMED TO POPULARISE WORK

CALL TO INDIAN INSURING PUBLIC

The Indian Insurance Companies' Conference reassembled at the Central Bank Building, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala presiding. The programme for the second sitting was much more varied and interesting. The proceedings began with the reading of papers on various branches and aspects of the Insurance business in India. Mr. Kanchanlal Varajdas read a short paper on "Settlement of Claims Under Life Policies." Mr. Millard's paper on "Prospects of Marine Insurance in India" was read in extracts by Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, the Secretary of the Conference, as Mr. Millard could not be present at the Conference. Mr. N. J. Gor read his paper on "Life Insurance Investments and some suggestions thereon." "Statistics in Insurance Business" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Mr. D. H. Hiranandani. A paper on "The co-ordination of life assurance and long term banking" submitted to the Conference by Mr. S. M. Pandharipande was read to the audience by Mr. Deshpande. Mr. M. V. Merchant read his paper on "Good-will." "India for Indians in insurance" was the last paper read to the Conference by Mr. N. B. Dave.

APPEAL TO INDIAN INSURING PUBLIC.

wala commended the resolution to the cuss the resolutions drafted by the Subjects Committee. The following resolution was put from the Chair:—

"This Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies Calls upon the Indian insuring public in general and the mercantile community in particular to place all their insurances whether life, fire, marine, accident etc. as far as possible with the Indian Insurance Companies."

In a brief speech, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala commended the resoslution to the acceptance of the delegates. The resolution was carried "nem con" amidst loud applause. The resolutions conveying the thanks of the Conference to all Insurance officials who had undertaken to prepare papers for the Conference and providing for the printing of the proceedings of the Conference, were put from the Chair and unanimously accepted.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Mr. R. J. Duff moved the following resolution:—

This Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies requests that the Government of India will be pleased to take necessary steps with a view to obtaining correct statistics every year in regard to the Insurance business transacted in this country by all the insurance companies (Indian and non-Indian) under various headings such as, life, fire, marine, motor car, Workmen's compeansation and other classes of insurance showing premiums, losses, expenses and funds and to make such information available to the public soon thereafter. This Conference hopes that before taking action in this matter Government will be pleased to consult the various Insurance Associations as to the final form in which such particulars could be given.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Duff pointed out how difficult it was to popularise indigenous insurance business in the absence of the correct statistics. The resolution was secondded by Pandit K. Santanam who informed the audience of the admirable manner in which such statistics were collected in America and many other Western countries.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

LALJI NARANJI'S MOTION.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this Conference it is necessary that Government should take early steps for the introduction of the Insurance Bill before the Legislature that when this Bill comes before such body at least two representatives of Indian Insurance Companies representing Life and general class of business respectively be nominated.

In an effective speech, Mr. Lalji commended the resolution to the acceptance of the Conference. There was no doubt, he said, that the Government of India were anxious to introduce the Insurance Bill. There was no difference of opinion so far as the advisability of such a Bill was concerned. The delay in introducing the legislation was ascribed by the Government of India to certain reasons which were beyond their control. Continuing the speaker stated that the Indian Merchant's Chamber had been pursuing the subject of Insurance legislation since so far back as 1920. Mr Lalji then read some portion of the letter which the Chamber had received from Sir George Rainey, the Commerce Member of the Government of India. Sir George had admitted in his letter that the Insurance Bill was absolutely necessary. The reason why it was not yet introduced was that Government of India were waiting for the British legislation on the same subject. They had no mind to introduce the Insurance Bill unless and until the legislation in England had gone through its final stage. The Government of India,

INDIAN INSURANCE CONFERENCE

"Chronicle" Photo.
Our picture shows Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, President of the Indian Insurance Conference which opened its first session on Wednesday, delivering his address.

fenrence, Mr. Girdharilal said they had met there as practical businessmen and it was up to them to conduct the work of the Conference as practical businessmen. Annual gathering was not the only thing with which they should be satisfied. It was absolutely necessary, he added, to create a Standing Committee of the Conference to carry on the work of the Conference throughout the year.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. B. F. Madon moved the following resolution.

That the thanks of this Conference be conveyed to the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation (now Association) for the good work they have done during the last year on behalf of the Indian Insurance Companies and whose efforts in a great measure resulted in the holding of this Conference.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Madon paid a glowing tribute to the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation which, he said, had done its level best in furthering the interests of the indigenous Insurance industry. The group of gentlemen who formed the Delegation had worked extremely hard to popularise insurance with Indian Companies. He was glad to note that the efforts of the Delegation had not been altogether in vain. The speaker hoped that the day would not be very long when Indian Insurance Companies would soon come into what was their own. (Applause). It was for Indians, he said in conclusion, to see that the funds of the country remained in the country.

The resolution was carried "nem con" amidst applause.

BEGINNING OF REAL WORK.

Winding up the proceedings of the Conference, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala significantly remarked that the formal work of the Conference had come to an end but the real work they had to do had just begun. He was glad that the work had been entrusted to the hands of a Standing Committee, which was composed of very able men. He was sure that at the end of the year they would be in a position to see the good results of their work. There was no doubt that they had undertaken to pursue a good and a just cause. It all depended now on what response they would get from the public. They were out to play the game and he was sure they would play it to success. His advice to the Indian Insurance Companies was that they should work in concert and not to try to cut each other's throats. The flourishing companies should always come to the aid of new companies which would be in need of such an aid. He hoped that co-operation would be forthcoming from all concerned. Proceeding he thanked the officers and staff a the Jupiter General Insurance Company and the students of the Davar's College for the useful services they had volunteered to the Conference.

UNIQUE RESPONSE BY THE PRESS.

The President had a special word to say about the unique response given by the Press. He sincerely thanked the Press for the interest it had taken in the work of the Conference. The response of the Press, he frankly admitted, was beyond all expectation and he was glad for that. (Applause).

In a brief, humorous speech, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas proposed a vote of thanks to the President. Mr. Saklatwala, he observed, was one of the leading industrialists of the country. He was, besides, a past-master in controlling meetings when and where such a control was necessary. (Laughter). Mr. Saklatwala had modestly stated, Sir Laulbhai continued, that he was not a politician but reading through the lines of his presidential address at least he (the speaker) was convinced that Mr. Saklatwala was a real politician in the heart of his heart. The speaker hoped that Mr. Saklatwala, would soon take his right place amongst the politicians of the country. (Applause).

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala once more thanked all and particularly Sir Lalubhai Samaldas for the kind words the latter had said of him.

The Presiddent declared that the proceedings of the Conference had come to a close. The President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee were then profusely garlanded and they were once more given a very rousing ovation.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. Girdharilal then moved the following important resolution.

That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be formed to be known as the Standing Committee of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference to popularise and carry on the work of the Conference. This Committee shall function until such time as a new Committee is appointed at the next Conference.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., President.
Mr. Lalji Naranji, J.P., M.L.C., Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

Messrs. H. E. Jones; J. C. Setalvad; C. G. Fozdar; E. F. Allum; H. L. Humphreys; N. Datta; Girdharlal Mallick; Girdhar D. Pandit K. Santanam; J. C. Sen; V. Mangayya; S. Kaboor; S. M. Pandharipande; R. J. Duff; Kanchanlal Varajdas; G. S. Marathey; Secretaries, Ex-Officio, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and N. J. Gor.

Commending the resolution to the Con-

JAPAN & AFGHANISTAN

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

LONDON, April 4.

Reuter is informed that a Treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Japan has been signed in London to-day by the Afghan Minister in London and the Japanese Ambassador.

TERMS OF TREATY.

The Afghan-Japanese Treaty provides for an exchange of diplomatic missions in Tokio and Kabul, the establishment of commercial relations and the provision of travel and other facilities to the respective nationals.—Reuter.

SEWREE EXPLOSION ENQUIRY

HEARING RESUMED

EVIDENCE OF CONSULTING ENGINEER

The Coroner resumed on Thursday, further hearing in regard to the explosion of the petrol tank at Sewree belonging to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company which took place on the afternoon of the 20th March last injuring eight persons and which proved fatal in the case of Dnaynoo Sajoo.

Mr. Arthur Edmund Beynon, Engineer, Duncan Stratton and Co. in his evidence stated that his firm were the consulting engineers for the erection of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.'s petrol tank at Wadalla and that the Autogenus Company were the contractors, the engineer of the latter being Mr. Dubash. On the morning of 20th March, witness went to examine the new tank as also the welding between the roof plates and side plates. While inside the tank, witness found it very hot, and he was overpowered. He finished inspection by 11-30 a.m. and reported to Mr. Roily that the tank was ready for water to be pumped in for testing a possible leakage. Witness added that the welding inside the tank had been completed, while a part on the outside was incomplete.

To Mr. Kapadia (who represented Autogenus Welding Co.) witness admitted that he was overcome by heat between 10 and 10-30 a.m. Replying to Mr. Caroe (representing the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.), witness said he was not on the scene when the explosion took place. He went there two days after the explosion. On that occasion, he saw a mark on the top of the tank opposite the side which had been ripped open by the explosion. That mark could have been caused by the welding tool, put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Hormusji J. Irani, Assistant Superintendent of the Petroleum Installation, was then further examined. Witness said there were two walves between the new tank and the main pipe. A portion of the connecting pipe was found that morning. It had been fixed up some days previous to the explosion. After the explosion, the pipe was disconnected. Witness could not say if this had occurred before or after the police came to the scene. The pipe was removed to the godown. That pipe was not shown to the police. At about 10-30 a.m., on the day of the explosion, Mr. Beynon, who had entered the tank to examine the welding, was overpowered by heat and brought out unconscious. He remained unconscious for an hour, and was not able to leave till 2-30 p.m., as he was exhausted. At about mid-day, water was allowed to let in the tank. Witness opined that the sample of water pumped did not contain petrol. He could not account for the Chemical Analyser's finding petrol in the sample of the water taken from the exploded tank. The police had not sealed the sample of water in their presence.

To Mr. Billimoria (who represented Mr. Dubash) witness said that when the explosion occurred he saw smoke issuing from the tank.

To Mr. Caroe, witness said that on 20, 21 and 22 March they had been using petrol from the tank No. 2. After the explosion witness went to the top of the tank and found a welding instrument. Witness added that when Mr. Deane took the specific gravity and temperature of the oil he did not apply proper measurement.

Further hearing was adjourned till 11th instant at 3 p.m.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LARGE SUM OF MONEY

ACCUSED PRAYS FOR MERCY

Radhakrishna Sagarwal, a young Marwadi cashier in the firm of Messrs. Jakishandas Narandas, made a touching appeal while praying for mercy, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon when charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 25,000 belonging to the firm. "I fell a victim to speculation through evil influences against my will and was tempted to defalcate account. I regret it awefully and pray for mercy" said he pleading guilty to the charge.

The facts of the case, it will be remembered, are that the accused was appointed as casnier in the above firm by Kalyanchand Birchichan, a partner of the firm. His duties included posting up cash transactions in the firm's accounts book. On the 10th February the accused had sent a sum of Rs. 5,000, under instructions from his master to the National Bank of India for the purchase of gold but the accused made a false debit entry in the name of the above Bank for Rs. 15,000 and misappropriated the sum. The accused also admitted having misappropriated another sum of Rs. 15,000 belonging to Baijnath Narandas having not credited the sum to his account in the firm's books.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. R. Kapadia, for the defence.

The Magistrate after recording the statement of the accused, adjourned the case till 12th April.

PATHARE PRABHUS AND SIMON COMMISSION

UNAUTHORISED REPRESENTATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report and comments which appeared in the Sunday's issue of your paper regarding the deputations of some of the communities of Bombay that gave a send-off to Sir John and his colleagues, we the undersigned regret to find the inclusion of the Pathare Prabhu community to which we belong. It is not our intention to comment on your action in this connection. On the contrary, we earnestly feel that it was a natural inference on your part that the so-called representatives of our community were really deputed by us inasmuch as they presented to Sir John a statement signed by some responsible Prabhus.

We state for your information that no meeting of the community was ever held to deliberate over the 'Simon Show'. If your report be true in respect of a matter of such vital importance, when our country's honour was at stake, it would be an act of ignominous usurpation, of power on the part of those who have had the satisfaction of carrying favour with Sir John even at the cost of defaming our community.

We may further state that a vast majority of Prabhus share the all-round attitude of boycott in the country. This can be inferred from the fact that all the journals of the community have endorsed the nation's condemnation of the Simon Commission; and the student community in particular have taken a very active part in the "Go back, Simon" campaign. We, therefore, totally disown ourselves from the representation made to Sir John Simon by the self-styled deputies.—Yours, etc.,

Signed by: Dr. M. B. Welkar, L. M. & S.
Dr. A. P. Kothare, L. M. & S.
Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, M.D., (Bom.), L.M. Dublin).
Capt. K. K. Dhairyawan, I.M.S., (Retired).
Dr. S. N. Navalkar.
Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law.
Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A.L.L.B.
Mr Dilip R. Kothare (Solicitor).
Messrs. B. R. Dhurandhar; S. B. Vaidya; Y. M. Trilokekar; V. S. Kothare; K. B. Desai; Dr. P. A. Kothare and M. R. Desai.

Lady members: Mrs. Kashibai A. Kothare, Secretary, P. P. Mahila Samaj.
Dr. Miss Jamna Dhurandhar, L.M. M.R.C.P., (Dublin), M.B.B.S.
Mrs. Sundrabai S. Sanjit.
Mr. G. A. Dharadhar, Secretary, Prabhu Taroon.
And fifty others.

Thakurdwar, April 5.

END OF ENGLISH TOUR

AFGHAN ROYALTIES LEAVE FOR RUSSIA

KING AMANULLAH'S IMPRESSIONS

LONDON, April 5.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan concluded their visit to Britain and departed on visit to Paris, Berlin and Russia. They were seen off at Victoria by the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Austen Chamberlain and several members of the Diplomatic Corps. Lord Allenby and Sir Francis Humphreys accompanied them to Dover.

Interviewed by Reuter, King Amanullah conveyed his best wishes to the people of Britain and said that the friendly feeling of King George and the warm greetings from the people pleased him much. He was delighted with the journey to Britain because "we have come to know each other much better than we did."—Reuter.

STRIKE NOTE FIZZLING OUT

LILLOOAH WORKERS FIRM

MR. ANDREWS ON GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Mr. Andrews has returned to Calcutta from Jamshdpur. Asked about the situation at Lillooah he said that it was necessary for the public to know that the strike was by no means fizzling out as some communications seemed to imply. The strikers were remaining firm and the firing at Bamungachee had hardened their resistance. His own sympathies were with the men who as public servants of a state railway were wretchedly paid for very responsible work and still more wretchedly housed. Under such hopeless conditions of daily existence it was no wonder that the men should ask more pay and better houses. What was really needed without a moments delay was for the Bengal Government to establish a board and invite each side to submit its case to it for arbitration. It was time this state of civil war was brought to an end.—A. P.

INDIA'S ROADS PROBLEM

"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photo of the members of the Indian Roads Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

PREMIER AND RUBBER RESTRICTION

CONSTERNATION AMONG BRITISHERS

LONDON, April 5.

Shanghai.—Premier Baldwin's announcement regarding rubber restrictions has caused consternation among the British community which is heavily interested in the Malaya rubber companies floated here in 1911 the market value of which in December was seven and a half million sterling and is now three and a half millions. Shares are largely held by the British.—Reuter's Special.

New Delhi, April 5th.—The Railway Board has sanctioned a traffic survey by the E. B. C. I. on metre gauge from Ratlam via Banswara to Calikot a distance of about 73-1/2 miles.—A. P

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

LONDON, April 5.

Parliament adjourned till 17th April.—Reuter.

'DAWN" SHOWN IN LONDON

LONDON, April 5.

Cavell film "Dawn" was shown publicly for first time in London this afternoon.—Reuter.

FAMOUS SOUTH INDIAN PIPER.

Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai of Madura, the famous piper has arrived in Bombay. Under the auspices of the South Indian Bhajan Samaj there will be a grand procession to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. where he will display his musical talents and entertain the public. He is the only star of his profession, and his presence in Bombay affords a rare opportunity for the public of Bombay to enjoy a master piper's performance.

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PICTURE OF MANLINESS AND SOLIDARITY

WAVE OF AWAKENING IN BARDOLI

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN FULL SWING

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

"I have just returned from a visit to Bardoli, having visited it last about a month ago, and the sights I have seen beggar description. The whole Taluka presents a picture of manliness and solidarity and strength that no one had dreamt of a month ago, and to those who are taking the slightest interest in this great campaign, I can only say, 'Go and see Bardoli. Do not miss that privilege.'

The way in which the fight is carried on by Government and by the people presents a striking study in contrasts. On one side there is secrecy, under-hand dealings, falsehood, sharp practice; on the other there is straight and manly speech and action all in broad daylight. For look at their way—I mean the Government's way. And Government, composed of our own people—the Patel, the Talati, the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and the Deputy Collector, —resort to means of a questionable character. These representatives of Government do not go to any meetings, have no open talks or conferences with the people. Their sole objective is to betray unwary, ignorant peasants, sometimes by threats, sometimes by false representations. The threats are nowadays confined to the Raniparaj people. The other communities are hard nuts to crack. Persuasions take the shape of arrant falsehoods like this: 'So and So has paid up. Why should you not pay too?'—'so and so' being the same of some bigwig, who is mortally afraid of Government, but still more afraid of his caste organisation, and therefore still sitting on the fence. There is a petty washerman who owes a few annas as assessment. The Talati pays the same out of his pocket and presses the receipt into the washerman's pocket expecting to make good the amount by getting a few clothes washed by the "dhobi." Another way is to get hold of a bania who is "sowcar" of some of the Raniparaj people and make him pay on behalf of the latter. The latest trick they are trying is a notification by the Mamlatdar to the effect that as the popular representatives in the Council have sustained a heavy defeat on the Bardoli issue, there is nothing for it but for the people to pay the assessment. But the people are too circumspect to be taken in by these devices.

For the rest they avoid the people, or to be more correct, they are avoided by the people and left to stew in their own juice.

OUR WAY.

It presents a most striking contrast. The people's meetings are open air meetings, their bulletins of news, which are issued only in their thousands, are given free to the representatives of Government, so that they may, if they choose, contradict or correct an item if they think necessary. The Satyagraha songs composed by Sjt. Fulchand Shah are on the lips of men, women and children and you find people either singing them or talking as to how best to meet a fresh situation. Every village has its volunteers and every batch of volunteers has a bugle or a drum, which is pressed into aid as soon as the Talati and the Patel seem to be out on their 'japti' depredations. For now that the instalment has been overdue these two months, 'japti' notices have been served on hundreds of villagers, and as soon as the Patel and the Talati go out to enforce the notice, they are greeted by women standing in front of their houses all locked, and laughing at them!

THE MEETINGS.

And their meetings. Where a month ago you had hundreds attending the meetings, you have thousands now. Where a month ago you rarely found women attending the meetings, or sometimes not at all, now there is no meeting but has its full complement of women, and often you find them outnumbering the men. I attended about ten meetings in two days, each day returning to the headquarters at about midnight. There were as many men and women present at midday as there were at a late hour of the night. In the scorching sun they walk miles to attend a meeting, and even at night men, women and children march to neighbouring villages.

With the exception of one village, viz., Kadod, which has obtained an unenviable notoriety, each village vied with the other in its unbounded response and enthusiasm. In Kadod those who were hesitating seemed to be now repenting and they wanted Sjt. Vallabhbhai to go and address a meeting as about fifty people had now come forward to sign the Satyagraha pledge. I attended the meeting with Sjt. Vallabhbhai but it failed to carry me off my feet. But the other meetings! They were a sight for the gods too see. They seemed to remind me of the glorious days of 1921, and were in a sense better than those meetings. There was then an atmosphere everywhere in the country absolutely favourable to them, the Government was tottering and the people had not visualised the hardships and the sufferings that were bound to follow Satyagraha. There was a sort of abandon in the atmosphere and every village had caught the infection.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

To-day with numerous 'japti' notices, and notices of forfeiture of lands valued at thousands, to-day with the absence of

THE BRAVE BANIA

Mr. Virchand Chanaji Shah, Bajipura, (Bardoli), whose courage and sense of honour belied the common conception of Banias as warriors. Mr. Virchand is the first recipient of the forfeiture notice in connection with the non-payment of the enhanced assessment in Bardoli.

any atmosphere in the country, these brave peasant men and women of Bardoli present a braver spectacle. But I shall describe one of the scenes. Nani Faled is a small village we visited at about 9 p.m. There was a huge procession of men and women, the former singing 'Satyagaha songs, and the latter singing a song from an old saint of which the refrain was: 'All our sorrows have ended, now that the Guruji has come.' As we sat down, we were confronted with a spectacle which was as embarrassing for Sjt. Vallabhbhai as it was gratifying and purifying for us. A string of women, young and old, came and bowed down to Sjt. Vallabhbhai, offered him sandal and flowers, and presented their mite for the fight. The thing went on for about half an hour. One of these women placed a five rupee note and a little note in her hand-writing which said: "We are doing nothing out of the ordinary. This is a fight for our own interests and for our hearths and homes. I am grateful to you for having taken the Satyagraha pledge from my husband, and I am here to give an additional pledge that both of us shall willingly put up with whatever suffering that comes to our lot, in the shape of forfeiture of property moveable and immoveable. I also promise that should my husband be privileged to be called upon to go to jail, I shall cheerfully bid him godspeed."

I wish I had the pen to present a verbatim report of one of Sjt. Vallabhbhai's speeches. It was a treat and a tonic to hear them. The speeches were couched in a language and idiom which had a peculiar flavour of the soil, and the terse crispness

(Continue on Next Page.)

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER

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It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the
Bombay Chronicle
To cover the greater Bombay area alone .... no one paper can do a job like that in a big market, so why hoax the public.

PICTURE OF MANLINESS AND SOLIDARITY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

of it was untranslatable. Even if one could present a faithful rendering, how is one to reproduce the fire in his eyes and the masculine vigour of his tone?

EDUCATION OF A LIFE-TIME.

In these speeches the people are receiving the education of a lifetime. It is fearlessness that they seek to inculcate. Pointing to the brass bangles and flimsy glass and stone trinkets of the Raniparaj women he said: "If they come to attach your property, greet them bravely and offer them your trinkets, offer them your bangles and let them wear them if they like." Again turning to the men, he said: "You fear that you will be called upon to assist in a 'japti'. Shake off that fear. You are men, you are not 'dublas.' Spuru that appellation of degradation. 'Dubla' means weak and cowardly. Weak and cowardly are they who would exact labour from you. You are strong enough to labour in the fields, strong enough to carry burdens for yourselves and for others, how can you be called weak? I am told that a Patel from a neighbouring village was threatened by the Mahalkari to be ordered to carry attached property, if he failed to find men to do so. The Patel should not have swallowed the insult. He should have said: 'It is none of my business. The men in charge refuse to do the dirty work. And so do I. You enjoy a high salary, sir. Rather than ask to do the dirty job, why not do it yourself?' "

CLOSER COMMUNAL CONTACT.

In this connection I should like to mention the by-products of the movement which even those who disapprove of direct action as a legitimate or proper method of resisting injustice will hail with satisfaction. There is, for instance, the close contact and co-operation established between Hindus and Mussalmans, and between the money-lenders and borrowers, as also between different sections of the same community There were for instance, two well marked divisions amongst the Raniparaj people—the 'varjits' (abstainers) and the 'avarjits' (non-abstainers). The divisions have been in existence since the anti-drink movement of 1921. The present movement is fast effacing that line of demarcation. In the meeting of the Raniparaj people that I have referred to in the preceding paragraph there was as large an attendance of the abstainers as of non-abstainers. Amongst the former were men dressed in home-made Khadi, and women dressed in spotless Khadi 'saris' and without any ornaments on their persons. The latter included men and women whom the Khadi and anti-drink movements have not yet touched. Adressing these Sjt. Vallabhbhai said:

"Sisters, I do not like those signs of slavery on your hands and feet. Your heavy brass ornaments accumulate a lot of dirt, produce all sorts of skin diseases and interefere with free movement. You must shed them. Look at those clean-clad happy girls of your own community sitting opposite singing Satyagraha songs. Would you not love to look like them? (A voice: 'Why not? They bathe every day and wash their clothes. They spin and have their own clothes.' Another voice: 'They go to the 'ashram' and learn songs there. We should love our women also to do the same.') I am glad you understand the difference. Now that you have joined this movement you must be proper soldiers These foreign clothes ill become soldiers. You have strong hands and feet like those Khadi-clad girls. Why should you not have wheels from the 'ashram' and start spinning? Within a few days you can have yarn enough for your cloths. And you may not touch drink. Up to now you have remained aloof, not heeding our advice. But now that you have joined the movement you ought to have the necessary fitness for fighting. You cannot have that fitness if you do not abstain from drink."

A CIVILISING WAVE.

A civilising wave is coming over this section, as a result of the campaign, and as it progresses, one might expect the two sections welded together in ties of purity.

The other by-product is the growing consciousness among the 'dublas' and other communities from which the 'vethias' are drawn. 'Vethias' are those who labour for Government officials, their remunerative consisting in small plots of land they are allowed to cultivate free. That hardly gives them enough to keep body and soul together and they have necessarily to eke out their livelihood by other means. These are feeling as free as birds and many refuse to go and help in the coercive processes. This manliness on their part has proved infectious and is heartening the Patels too. It is bound to have a wholesome effect on the relations between the Patidar landholders and the 'dublas' who labour for them. Those who have up to now been no better than beasts of burden and hewers of wood and drawers of water will be looked upon as friends and brothers who had their share in the fight no less important than that of the landholders themselves.

The last, but not the least, is the growing Khadi atmosphere in the Taluka. Miss Mithuben Petit is exclusively concentrating on the Khadi propaganda. With her untiring energy she is on the move from morning until night going from village to village, asking women to spin and selling Khadi. She is doing brisk business and in the course of time one might expect all the idle wheels working again and heaps of yarn in meetings as we used to have in 1921."

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KRISHNA PICTURE
"DAUGHTER OF GODS"

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

day in, day out, and in strong terms Indian leaders, in questioning not only their wisdom and their capacity, but even their honesty, influence and representative character. Every such questioning has been taken by Indians as a challenge to their integrity and patriotism and has only steeled their hearts all the more against any form or measure of co-operation with the Commission.

VICEROY'S GOOD WILL.

His Excellency the Viceroy was perhaps the only person on the British side in India who tried to pour oil on troubled waters. Of His Excellency's great good will for India, of his genuine sympathy with Indian aspirations, of his ardent desire to find out an honourable way for co-operation, I feel strongly convinced. How was it that even His Excellency the Viceroy, in the carefully prepared, well-worded and otherwise excellent address he delivered to the Central Legislature on the 2nd of February, 1928, in spite of his deep anxiety, apparent in every line of his address, to conciliate Indian opinion—how was it that His Excellency did not give a straight answer to this moot question of the status and powers of the proposed Indian Committee? His Excellency tried eloquently to explain the scheme by which His Majesty's Government desired to get the full co-operation of Indians in deciding the next advance in India. His Excellency admitted that Indian leaders were at liberty to question whether better methods might not have been devised by His Majesty's Government; but "they are not at liberty" protested His Excellency "to say that His Majesty's Government have not sought means and I would add very full and very unprecedented means—of placing Indians in a position to take an ample share with them in the evolution of their country's future."

UNCONVINCING SPEECH.

His Excellency must have known that the expression "ample share" was too vague to set at rest the question uppermost in the minds of Indian leaders. The only possible reason that I can think of as to why the Viceroy did not speak more plainly lay in what he called "the considered intention of His Majesty's Government to leave to the Commission itself full discretion as to the methods by which they should approach their task." Whatever the technical propriety of not anticipating the Commission's announcement, the fact is indisputable, that every day of growing suspense added enormously to the strength of the boycott movement.

SIMON'S IRRITATING STATEMENT.

Sir John Simon knew of that movement, but was he fully cognisant of its psychology? I fear he was not. In any case, the eagerly expected statement from him which he issued on the 7th of February was, however courteously worded, yet from the psychological standpoint, unsatisfactory. There was far more in it to irritate, far less to conciliate Indian opinion. For even while making his proposal for a Joint Conference on 'free and equal terms', the provision he made for separate sittings of the two wings, and for evidences in camera; the stress he laid on the superior status of the Commission which being appointed by the King was 'in no sense an instrument either of the Government of India or of the British Government', a status which obviously no Committee of the Indian Legislature would be able to claim; his declaration that 'the British Commissioners therefore are bound to be solely responsible for their report to the King, while the Indian Committee may, if they choose, report to the Central Legislature in India', his condescension, however, to make, if so desired, the Committee's report an annexe to his own 'so that both might be presented to the King-Emperor and made public at the same time', and lastly his threat that 'the Commission is bound to carry through its task in any event', that is to say, even if no Committee of the Central Legislature be set up,—all this, however correct technically or constitutionally, was rubbing Indian opinion on quite the wrong side. In a word Sir John Simon's statement was a lawyer's cold draft of technical precisions, not a "statesman's" warm appeal for trustful co-operation. Further the details of this expected statement had been fairly well-known beforehand in India: that is how the Indian leaders needed very little time to reject it. In fact whatever desire there was in any Indian quarters after hearing the Viceroy's touching appeal, to suspend their judgment on the Commission,—that was removed by the first reading of Sir John's statement which showed that the term 'Joint Conference on free and equal terms' was only a polite expression after all; that in the scheme as conceived by Lord Birkenhead and adumbrated by Sir John Simon, the picture of Indian representatives sitting with British as absolute equals that is with

FULL SWING

ful strength and purity it has been found neces-

ponsibility in shaping India's immediate future was only a pious wish of certain Labour members of Parliament, or only a fond dream of over-optimistic Indians like Mr. Jayakar and myself.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

I am free to confess that under different conditions, in a different atmosphere, Sir John Simon's statement might have met with more favourable reception. Had such a statement been issued in December or January, had the bare proposal for a Joint Conference of the British Commission and the Indian Committee 'on free and equal terms' leaving the details to be settled later by the two bodies—been announced by the Viceroy on the 2nd of February, a change might have been wrought in the dominant boycott mentality. As it was, the offer of a Joint Free Conference came not only too late, but it was accompanied with a recital of details which, as already pointed out, greatly mutilated the principle of equal status involved in the offer. That is why I think that the lawyer in Sir John Simon dominated over the statesman.

(To Be Continued).

WANTED A STUDENT'S CAR

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I shall thank you to lend me a small space in your paper to express my views regarding the following matter which is closely connected with the safety of the public.

As a daily passenger of the tram cars, I find that the cars coming from long distances such as Dadar and Parel, remain invariably full and students of all communities going towards Museum for attending schools and colleges and waiting for the car at Charni Road junction in large numbers, are unable to find any accommodation therein and consequently they are forced to miss the same or sometimes sit 3 per bench as they see no other alternative, as otherwise they would be late to their schools and colleges. As almost all the schools, colleges and offices are located in Fort, passengers travelling from long distances aforesaid, are, by accommodating 3 per bench, put to great inconvenience, especially in hot and rainy seasons.

With a view to get rid of the aforesaid inconvenience once for all, I hereby take the opportunity to place the following proposal before the Tramways Company through your paper and hope that the same will be supported by your goodself as well as by the public, that on week days other than holidays, between 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., at least 2 cars, headed as "Students' Car" or "For Students only" from each below-mentioned places viz: (1) Dadar, (2) Foras Road or Charni Road Junction (the latter being the most important and suitable junction where the students of all communities, putting up within the limits of Corner Grant Road, Khetwady etc., gather in large numbers) and (3) Thakurdwar, all ending at Museum, should be made to run and in cars so headed, no person other than the students and collegians should be allowed to travel.

I trust that the Tramways Company and especially the learned members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will use their best endeavours to consider and give effect to the aforsaid proposal and thus remove the inconvenience caused to the daily passengers as aforesaid.—Yours, etc.,

KEKOBAD H. ENGINEER.

ROUNIAR VAISHYAS' CONGRESS

All-India Rouniar Vaishyas' Reception Committee and Patna Asthayee Samittee lately assembled at Deogarh. Babu Seerag lately Mahajan and proprietor of Manoolall's Library of Gaya has been elected President of the 4th Session of Rouniar Vaishayas' Conference which commences its session from (Saturday) 7th inst.

A QUERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers let me know all the works by B. T. Washington, except, 'Up from Slavery' and all the literature relating to that great man, though the medium of your esteemed paper, or directly to me?—Yours, etc.,

M. M. KAMDAR.

Vankaner, April 4.

"ANOMALOUS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant, you published my article containing suggestions to the organisers and volunteers of the boycott of British goods and at the same time published a paragraph headed "Anomalous" in the Editorial Notes pointing out that the suggested pledge in my article was anomalous with the object of the Boycott League to be formed for the boycott of "all British goods and particularly all foreign cloth" for which I am appointed one of the Secretaries to the Provisional Committee. You have correctly pointed out that I have suggested the above pledge in my individual capacity and I thank you for raising the point and creating an opportunity for me to correct any public misapprehension. I should further point out that I have been writing to the Press to concurrence the boycott, with British cotton cloth for over a month before it was resolved to form the League, the Provisional Committee of which is going to meet on Sunday next. It will also be remembered from the speeches made at the public meeting that the League has been formed to organise the Boycott with a view to hasten the attainment of Swaraj and that the object of the League is to boycott all British goods and particularly all foreign cloth for the purpose. I think the League will not, when formed, recommend a definite pledge to boycott all British goods "at once" nor has the Congress at its Madras session recommended an immediate boycott of all British goods. I think the Boycott should commence with British cotton cloth and after it has been successful so far, it should spread on to all foreign cloth and to other British articles possible. The pledge, therefore, that I have suggested, is the first instalment for the consideration of the public as well as the League's Provisional Committee.

Personally I have studied only the figures of cotton cloth with this object in view and I shall be very glad if any person were to send to the League a considered recommendation after going into the figures of quantity and prices for any other article or even Silk, Woollen or Linen cloth. 82 per cent. of the imported cotton cloth is British and after this largest item of import has been successfully boycotted without an excessive rise in prices, a further boycott of all foreign cloth of different kinds may be recommended from time to time. The definite pledge will, therefore, have to extend to different articles from time to time and I can only recommend an immediate pledge that is practicable. The League will in the meanwhile have to continually watch the trend of prices.—Yours etc.,

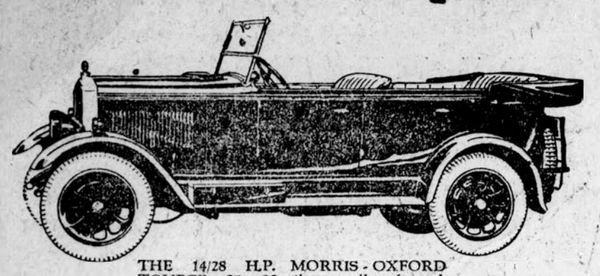
Apra 5,
55, Girgaum Road,
Bombay No. 4.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

TO OPEN NEW BRANCH IN JAMNAGAR

At the invitation of His Highness the Jam Saheb, the Central Bank of India has decided to open a Branch in Jamnaga, where in view of the growing trade of its Port the need of a bank has been keenly felt. The inauguration ceremony will decided to open a Branch in Jamnagar, on Monday, the 16th instant. The Bank has been appointed Sole Bankers of the Darbar and has been given several concessions.

Buy power and economy —not rated horse-power.



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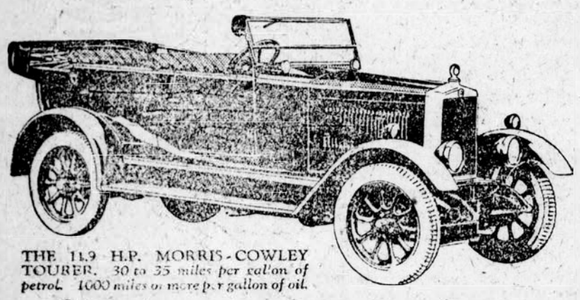

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Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Districts and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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LILLOOAH DISPUTE

"SAK'S" QUESTION IN COMMONS.

"ASKED TO WAIT TILL MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY IS KNOWN"

LONDON, April. 4.

"I would respectfully ask the Hon. Member not to ask further questions until the result of the magisterial enquiry is known," thus Lord Winterton concluded his long answer to Mr. Saklatvala regarding the Lilluah dispute.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BAMANGACHI SHOOTING

TWO CASES BEFORE THE SAME MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Petitions against railway and police officers in connection with the Bamangachi shooting have been transferred by the District Magistrate of Howrah from the file of the Deputy Magistrate to his own on the ground that he was already holding enquiry into the matter and that two separate enquiries by two different magistrates into the same case would be undesirable. The hearing has been fixed for to-morrow in open Court.—A. P.

SECOND COURT MARTIAL

REAR-ADMIRAL COLLARD'S DENIALS

LONDON, April 4.

Gibraltar.—Rear-Admiral Collard, cross-examined denied that he said he was fed up with the ship. What he said was: "I am fed up with my flag Captain." Collard emphatically refused to admit that the omission to return salute would have a bad effect on the discipline adding that "discipline" in a good ship does not depend upon that sort of trivial rubbish." He considered that Capt. Dewar was entitled, under Article Eleven, to make a report provided that the report was made in a proper manner. Collard declared that a Captain should report verbally, and a written complaint was not justified until all other service methods had been employed. He denied that he threatened to court-martial the chaplain for making a complaint. Dewar was more than once pulled up by the President on the ground that the questions which he was putting were inadmissible. Dewar asked that his protest should be entered in the minutes "against the limitations placed in the cross-examination of this witness." The Court adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH TO STAY IN "PARIS INCOGNITO"

VISITS TO POLAND AND RUSSIA

LONDON, April 4.

One of the Royal Princes will bid farewell to the King and Queen of Afghanistan at Victoria Station, to-morrow. Viscount Allenby and Sir Francis Humphreys will accompany the sovereigns to Dover.

It has now been decided that the King and Queen will spend several days in Paris "incognito", and thence go to Berlin to consult a throat specialist and then pay an official visit to Poland "en route" to Russia, where they will stay for two to three weeks, after which they will visit Angora and Teheran.—Reuter.

White Leprosy or Leucoderma

Late Mahamahopadyaya Pandit K. P. BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., Principal Sanskrit College (Calcutta): "This is a wonderful specific to Leucoderma. I tried this for my relative and it has radically cured him."
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WANTED AGENTS.

RUBBER FROM MALAYA AND CEYLON

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED

CONSTERNATION IN LONDON AND NEW YORK EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. Baldwin's announcement has created a consternation in the Rubber Exchange. The price for spot rubber dropped two pence per pound almost immediately. There were, however, a few buyers, most members preferring to wait for the trend of events. Subsequently there was a slight recovery, but the market was disorganised. Rubber shares fell heavily.

NEW YORK MARKETS PERTURBED.

New York.—Rubber circles are very much excited at the announcement of Mr. Baldwin. Prices in the local market immediately dropped five cents. There was an unparalleled excitement in Rubber Exchanges. Trading reached a record volume. 2,507 lots exchanged hands in three hours. Mr. Baldwin's decision is more drastic than was expected. The general opinion of the trade was that the regulations would be revised. A few believed that the restrictions would be totally abolished.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day (Good Friday) is your birthday, you will pass tolerably good years uptil you are about 25. If you have passed that age, there will be a jolly good different story to be told about you—for after 25 your mental horizon will considerably widen, when you will not believe in colour, caste or creed distinction, so long as you gain the sweet object of your soft heart. Though not possessing charming looks Luxmi Devi—strange indeed are her ways of selection and preferential treatment: a preference deadlier than any devised by any Great Power in the world—will smile on you like the loveliest cinema star; and money, of course, as the whole world knows, is the cause of relishing romance. According to ancient superstition those born on Good Friday, or Christmas Day, have the power of seeing and commanding spirits.

If the day on which you first saw the light of the day in this world was a Good Friday, then you will possess keen sense of seeing and ordering out (bottled) spirits and be generally in high spirits. When by God's grace your family swells from two to twelve—and this will happen in very few years, your energies not having been wasted or worn off in earning by the sweat of your brow—you will be a father who like the school-master is feared, but not loved. You believe in ruling them with iron rod, as you fear—probably because a man judges others or even his own progeny by his own standard, due to a guilty conscience—they will go astray! You are thus a Justice of your domestic Court of Judicature who always decides against the young hopefuls; but your life's partner will be the Chief Justice, who, when appealed to, will quash your judgments and decide many times in favour of the "depressed" members—offsprings of her own mutton and blood! A generous impartial nature has made your "grey mare the better horse", who is born generally to win Domestic Plates (of all divisions)! You are then at the most among the "Also Ran's."

MOTOR COLLISION AT CALCUTTA

EUROPEAN COUPLE INJURED

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A serious motor collision near the Victoria Memorial last night resulted in injuries to a European named Henry H. Harrison who had to be removed to the General Hospital in a grave condition. Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison were pinned underneath their car, but the latter escaped with severe bruising. The other car was deserted by its driver immediately after impact.—A. P.

LONDON, April 4.

Rugby.—The Duke and Duchess of York left London to-day on a private visit to the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses will return about the middle of the next week.—B. O. W.

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The unparalleled success of Zam-Buk for skin diseases and injuries lies in its original and valuable formula. Zam-Buk is compounded from certain rare extracts of herbal origin. These, scientifically blended, attain amazing soothing and curative power.

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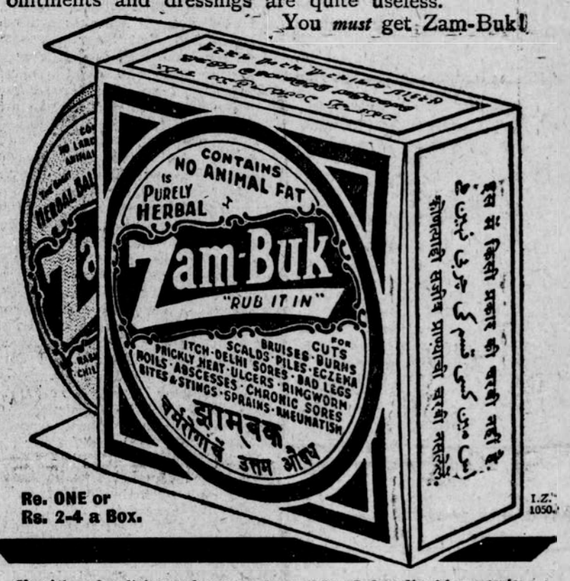
Zam-Buk has cured thousands of cases of malignant ulcers, dry and weeping eczema, sycosis, ringworm, poisoned wounds, scalp sores, piles, abscesses, etc. It is completely successful in chronic troubles where fatty ointments and dressings are quite useless.

You *must* get Zam-Buk!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END OF COMMUNAL TENSION

DR. KITCHLEW LEADS RAM NAVAMI PROCESSION.

AMRITSAR'S SPLENDID LEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRITSAR, April 1.

God bless Amritsar, this town has always proved to be in the vanguard of national movement and, God willing, it shall continue its traditions. The re-establishment of inter-communal unity was witnessed on the 3rd February, when there was a complete Hartal; and Hindus, Musalmans and Sikhs under the banner of the Congress paraded the streets singing national songs and shouting "Bande Matram". The Congress workers who are always anxious to win freedom for the country, knew that the country would not gain anything until and unless Hindus, Muslims and all other communities were united and formed the Indian nation, having faith in one another, loving each other and thus marching towards the one goal, namely, national independence. Therefore they settled to convene the 13th, Punjab Provincial Conference in their town. Fortunately the Id and Ram Navmi Festivals (both important for Musalmans and Hindus respectively) were near. On the Id day the Hindus of the town divided themselves into parts and served the Mahomedans at Idgah arranging passage for elderly gentlemen, children, and ladies and offering their Muslim brothers heartfelt congratulations and serving them with sharbat, pan, ilachi, etc. On the second day the Mahomedans met in a fair, called Taru-Ka-Mala in Nichol Park. For last three or four years this fair was closed for Hindus on account of communal tension. But now there were plenty of Hindu shop-keepers and hawkers selling their commodities to their Muslim brethren. It is worthy of note, prominent Hindus were seen parading in the fair and shaking hands and hugging their Muslim countrymen. Sweets on this occasion were served to Hindu and Sikh visitors by Musalmans.

HISTORY REPEATED.

It was now the desire of Mahomedans to take part in the Ram Navmi festival, and they did it splendidly. It was announced by Dr. Kitchlew that this year there shall be a repetition of history. The Mahomedans and Hindus shall join hand in hand in the Ram Navmi Festival. The flunkeys of the town who always make good out of Hindu-Muslim tension and whose only object is to help the alien Government to divide the people of India were not inactive. A band of Hindu youngmen announced in public meetings as well as by posters that when there were no chances of chaos and quarrels the religious Festivals must be celebrated without the police aid, and they were determined to regulate the Ram Navmi procession without obtaining license from the police. It is alleged that one Paras Ram, who used to organize Ram Navmi, was called upon and handed over a licence for procession with clear verbal instructions, that he should not allow any national demonstration during the procession. The Ram Navmi fell on the 30th March. At 2 p.m. there was a big crowd consisting of Hindus-Musalmans, and Sikhs assembled at Jallianwala Bagh under the tri-colour flag of the Congress, with tri-colour small flags in their hands and formed into a procession under the leadership of Dr. Kitchlew. This procession of Hindus, Musalmans and Sikhs marched from Jallianwala Bagh in spite of the threatening weather, singing national songs, shouting "Bande Matram", "Ram Chander-ki-Jai," "Bharat Mata-ki-Jai", and "Hindu-Musalman-ki-Jai". The procession was garlanded at many places and was offered sweetmeats as they paraded in the streets. At about 4 p.m. this national procession reached Majith Mandi, the spot from which the main procession of Ram Navmi, engineered by the flunkeys was to be started. As the weather was uncertain, the procession could not start even before 7 p.m. During this time the national workers continued singing national songs and delivering speeches making the audience feel that Swaray was another name for Ram Raj, and if they wanted to honour Ram who was the defender of his country, a national hero, a free man, they should try to be free like himself.

DR. KITCHLEW'S EXHORTATION.

The organizers of the Ram Naumi main procession did not like the idea of any national demonstration, but they had to yield to the public opinion and allowed the national processionists to form part of the main procession. There was great enthusiasm in the town and the people were happy once again as they united once more. The national workers and singers were so liked by the people that at every ten paces they were compelled for a short halt, and deliver the message of freedom, which they did. At about 12 p.m. the procession ended and Dr. Kitchlew spoke like Dr. Kitchlew. He said, "We all honour Ram as a national hero," and appealed to the people in these words:—Let us join Ram's army and let us conquer Lanka by defeating Rawan and his forces and establish Ram Raj in its true sense, and let us be free men." With shouts of "Bande Matram" everything ended peacefully.

INDIANS AND FOREIGN EDUCATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will not grudge me space in your widely circulated publication for a cause which deserves immediate attention. I am referring to the present deplorable misunderstandings existing in the minds of many of us.

There lurks in the minds of our educationalists the apprehension that students proceeding to foreign countries, specially England, run the grave risk of falling into juvenile temptations, unless they are of a very mature age. There also exists the belief that any person proceeding to foreign countries without having graduated himself here is running the risk of finding himself unfit there. How often has this remark been made by Englishmen, "When you go there (England), you will find you have to know much more", and how often has the absurdity of it been proved. One has only to look through the registers of various English colleges to see that nearly 70 per cent. of Indian students studying in England have proceeded there without having graduated themselves here. No doubt graduation in India is a valuable qualification, but for a person proceeding to England for the purpose of graduation there it seems a mere waste of time as we cannot even secure a proper and just exemption on the strength of our Indian graduation.

Therefore, I ask, have we plenty of time at our disposal to waste in this manner? Have we not already a formidable difficulty before us in the shape of language difficulty? That is where the Englishman scores over us, while we have to spend three or four years in vernacular studies, he gets ahead, and it seems we are not satisfied with one difficulty, but must go on and add to it.

How can we hope to achieve a high standard of success if we do not set ourselves at the serious task of life at an early age? The main apprehension which our parents and others are beset by is that we are liable to fall into temptations, but it seems that we are blinding ourselves to the excellent facilities afforded by the authorities and the India House in England. Temptations there are and there will be, but, how can a man, a student, realize his responsibilities unless and until you make him feel them. There is a dire lack of mutual trust between student and guardian. It is we ourselves, who, by our lack of trust in the student, make him fail to realize his responsibilities and get into the jaws of temptation. I take the liberty of quoting a parallel example from a well-known Irish book, "How often we ourselves by our lack of trust tacitly teach resistance to the people." However can we expect our men to reach the zenith of their profession if we ourselves hold them back by making them waste their time. When Aristotle was asked how the educated man differed from the uneducated he replied: "As the living differ from the dead." Then are we not to set ourselves at the task of life at an early age. If a person has a difficulty he tries to overcome it, but, here we already have an inherent and formidable one, the language difficulty, and all we do is to place an additional one before the poor Indian student in the shape of Indian graduation which does not even secure him a proper and just exemption.

I sincerely hope all those interested in the matter of education will deeply peruse this letter and endeavour to better the poor existing condition of the Indian student.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay, April

[redacted]

April 4.

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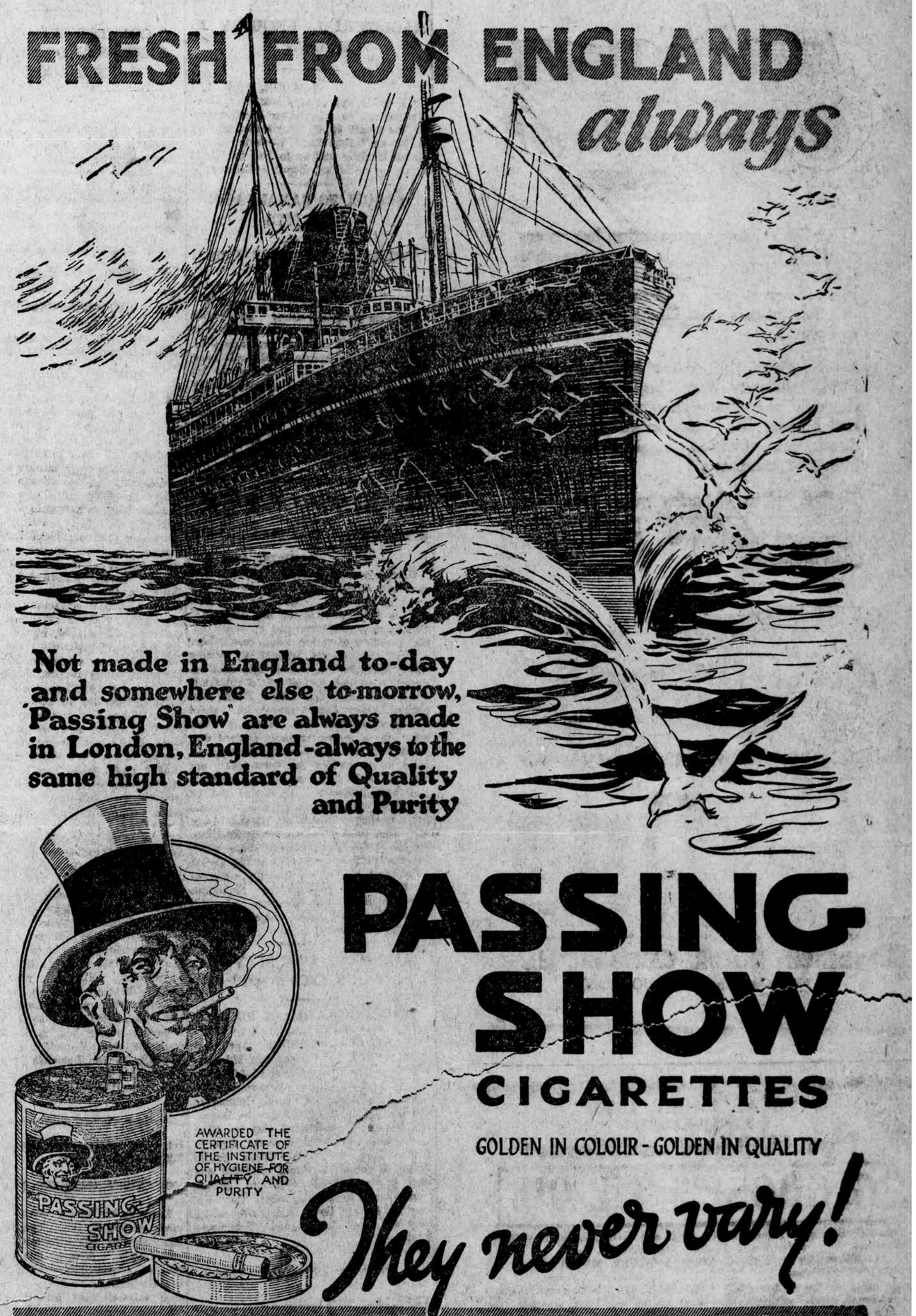
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CHANCELLORS POWERS.

PRICE TO BE PAID FOR NEW CONSTITUTION.

MR. MUNSHI DEFENDS THE OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE

The following are some extract from the speech of Mr. K. M. Munshi delivered before the Senat en Saturday last:—

When the old Clause 5 giving stringent visitorial powers to the Viceroy came before the Legislative Council the members of the progessive parties strongly opposed it. At the time I was one of those who expressed the view that rather than give those stringent powers to the Viceroy I would prefer continuing under the old constitution.

THE PRICE TO BE PAID.

The visitorial powers of the Viceroy were not of our seeking. They were insisted on by the Government of India who would not assent to the new Bill unless the visitorial powers were incorporated in the Bill. There was no choice in the matter. Before the new University could be reconstituted a price would have to be paid. The Government of Bombay and the Chancellor of this University negotiated with the Government of India as strenuously as they could and the only minimum which the Government of India were prepared to accept was the new clause giving restricted visitorial powers to the Chancellor.

Then the only question was whether the amended clause was a reasonable price to pay for the benefits of the new legislation. The new Bill is a distinct advance on the present constitution. The only provision which in the opinion of my friends who support the resolution before us destroys all the improvements in the new Bill is this amended clause. Having allowed the arguments advanced here and outside against this clause and having carefully weighed what has been said against it, I cannot see any force in the argument that this clause destroys the improvements in the bill or is an unconscionable price to pay for the benefits of the new Bill. It is incorrect to say that the University, as at present, is autonomous or independent. It is controlled by Government on every point. The Senate is the legislature as well as the Executive of the University; it transacts its work by Regulations; all regulations under section 25 are subject to sanction by Government Government further controls the levy of fees. Government regulates every expenditure. They may not exercise these powers, in practice, they can enforce those powers under the existing Act.

PROVISIONS OF NEW BILL.

Now, under the new Bill, the Regulations are divided into three parts, Viz., Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. All Academic and Executive Regulations are made respectively by the Academic Council and Syndicate and they do not require the sanction of the Government before obtaining the force of law. The general bye-laws constituting the Faculties, Boards, etc., are passed by the Senate and they alone became operative after the sanction of the Government is obtained. Again, the control of Government on gees is given up. The control of Government on expenditure is given up. Therefore, the control which Government now exercises on these matters is gone in the new Bill except as to Statutes. The internal administration, therefore, is rendered both autonomous and independent to that extent.

Now let us see this amended clause as it is now passed to see whether it destroys this autonomy or this independence. The old clause gave to the Viceroy the power of inspection and inquiries in all matters and the right to give such directions as he thought proper and to see that these directions are carried out. The new clause gives to the Chancellor the power to inspect and conduct inquiries. Now what is wrong in the President of the University inspecting or inquiring into any matter. It is suggested that what the Vice-Chancellor can do to-day,—inspect or inquire,—what the Syndicate or its Committee can do to-day cannot be done or should not be done by the Chancellor, the Head of the University. He can by order in writing cancel any decision of the University or of any authority thereof in respect of any matter which is not in conformity with this Act and Statute Ordinances and Regulations." So long therefore as the matter falls within the scope of the internal administration of the University the Chancellor cannot interfere. He can only interfere if the University steps out of the Act which created it. The only question therefore is of the Act.

CHANCELLOR'S POWERS.

It is said that the Chancellor's powers are arbitrary and autocratic. Under Section 47 of the Act any member can go to the High Court and challenge the construction which the Chancellor seeks to put upon the Act.

But, the force of even this power is considerably reduced by the proviso. This power like the veto which the Government enjoys at present is not hatched in the D. P. I's office. The proviso entitles the Senate to appear before the Chancellor and to show cause.

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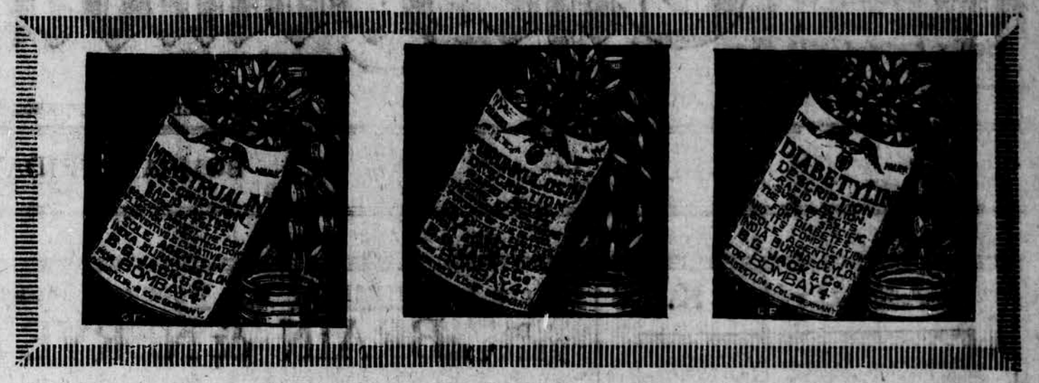

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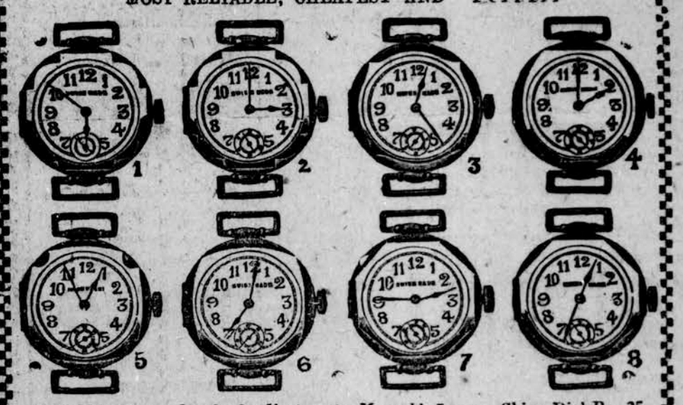

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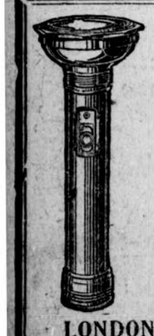

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.